

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE AFGHAN WAR: WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT THE ALLAHABAD RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 518.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Ridgeland, Wimbledon, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Longstaff (late 1st East York Rifles) of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at 19, Chesham-place, the Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Charleville, Bray, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Royle, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at the Comptroller's House, Dublin Castle, the Countess of Kanfurley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Luigi dei Marchesi Vanni-Pasqua, of Leonesse, Province of Aquila, to Isabel, only daughter of the late J. Lindsey-Brougham and Mrs. Davison, Littlethorpe, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Oxford, William Francis Forbes, of Christ Church, eldest son of William Forbes, of Callendar, N.B. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.
On the 16th inst., at Stuttgart, Agnes Christian Simson, second daughter of George Simson, late of Pitcairnie, and Brunton, Fife.
On the 20th inst., at Woodside, Moffat, Eleanor Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the late Mathew Montgomerie, of Kelvinside, Writer in Glasgow.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

1880,

WHICH WILL BE ISSUED ON DEC. 13.

COMPRISES

A LARGE PICTURE IN COLOURS,

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Games for Old and Young. By G. Cruikshank.

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No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

OFFICE, 193, STRAND, W.C.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

Whilst the mutual attitude of the Powers and the Porte remains unsettled, and whilst the state of Ireland and the coercive or remedial measures to be applied to it are still somewhat indeterminate, we take advantage of the interim between now and the beginning of next month, when the date for the reassembling of Parliament will in all probability be fixed, to notice an episode in Germany which curiously, but not creditably, reflects the feelings of a large number of the German people—of the Prussians more especially—towards their fellow-subjects of the Hebrew faith. Anti-Semitic prejudices, more or less developed in the social life of the German people, are not by any means a novelty. Since the war of 1870, or perhaps we may rather say since the indemnity paid by France to her Conqueror, Jewish success in regard to the acquisition of wealth and of honours has tended progressively to irritate—sometimes, perhaps, not altogether unnaturally—the dislike of Germans to their Jewish brethren. They are regarded as interlopers, and as interlopers of an alien race, not to say

religion, upon which last fact, however, comparatively little stress is laid. Their main offence is that in all money dealings they are more acute and more uniformly successful than those with whom they enter into competition. They become affluent more surely and more easily, at least so far as is made appreciable to outside observation. What they get they ostentatiously spend, especially in the large towns. They are the Plutocrats of the country. They swallow up, it is thought, too large a proportion of the good chances falling within the reach of those who are striving and struggling to get gain. They are said to take their success not too modestly; to be given to display; to exhibit an encroaching disposition; to combine together in coteries for mutual encouragement and aid; to elbow the population amid which they live something too rudely;—in a word, not merely to put money into their purses, but to shake their purses in the faces of those from whom they have won them. There may be some truth in this description, there is also not a little exaggeration. The truth, so far as it is truth, may be readily accounted for. The exaggeration is chiefly local, arising from the accidental infusion of a fresh passion into old prejudices. Be this as it may, the prevalent state of feeling in Germany furnishes abundant material for the construction of a system of persecution which, beginning at a social stage, interpenetrates the political, and even threatens to touch the religious life of the people.

The elements at which we have glanced, subtle and evasive in the first instance, have lately matured with significant rapidity into a practical movement. A petition to the Imperial Chancellor, framed by an Association called "the Anti-Semitic League," has been circulated for signature through the Empire. It asks for an authoritative intervention of the law to hinder the immigration of Foreign Jews into Germany; for their exclusion from all offices of authority; for their prohibition from discharging the functions of teaching in Christian Schools; and for the collection and publication of statistics in regard to the Hebrew population of the country. This document, not yet presented to the Chancellor, constituted the ground of an interpellation calling upon the Berlin Government to state, in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, how far they sympathise with the objects of the petition aforementioned, which it was said would completely "set aside the legal and constitutional equality of our Hebrew fellow-subjects." The debate on this interpellation was anticipated with the eagerest curiosity. The galleries of the Chamber were densely crowded. The Chamber itself was filled with Deputies. There were two days' debate. The first, carried on with calm and statesman-like dignity—the second, given up to the Anti-Semitic Party, distinguished by tumultuous proceedings and discreditable personalities. Nothing came of the interpellation; no vote was taken upon the question. Count Stolberg intimated, on the part of the Government, that no restrictive measures against the Jews were in contemplation, and walked out out of the House.

The entire controversy seems to have absorbed the attention of the German Press, and, in some respects, we are compelled to add, to have defaced some of its higher qualities. There can be no doubt as to the strong feeling which the affair has elicited from the Berlin public, and in most of the great centres of population in Germany. The Emperor is believed to take a keen interest in it. Prince Bismarck, it is surmised of course, has had somewhat to do with it, or, at any rate, behind it. The Court Chaplain, Herr Stöcker, the founder, we believe, of the Anti-Semitic League, was amongst the most emphatic of the speakers against the Jews of Germany on the second day of the debate. All parties alike disclaim religious intolerance. The political emancipation of the members of the Hebrew faith is in no visible danger. Such hatred as is found to be active springs rather out of difference of race than of religion, but it is not exclusively fed from that source. It is social in its scope, but, even in this respect, it is also partial. It evinces an unsound tone of moral culture, and, unquestionably, it has broken out into a sore disfigurement of national character, while it points to a future danger which one had believed to be an impossibility in the German Empire.

It is with very serious regret that this novel state of things must be contemplated by all who set their hearts upon the progressive development of Liberal opinions on the Continent of Europe. Possibly, there may be facts with which we are as yet ill-conversant, but which, partially at least, explain, if they cannot excuse, the result that has now become notorious, and that is so deeply to be deplored. Even if it be so, we are none the less disappointed with the spectacle thus exhibited. Our chief hope now is that it may prove to be but "a passing show;" a sort of "No Popery" cry which will rage itself away; an ebullition of national temper soon to be dispersed by the force of national good sense and conviction. There is, however, special need for watchfulness in the German Empire. The wheels of society there are getting to be cranky and dislocated. Excessive mechanism has tended to obstruct the play of free life. Moral forces are weakened by disuse, and the knots which patience and perseverance might untie are sought to be cut by some coercive instrumentality.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The very nomenclature of Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion" suggests matter for an exhaustive analytical essay. A few of the names, it is true, turn up with as odd an air of incongruity about them as did that of "Sir Peregrine Pickle" in Sir Archibald Alison's account (in the "History of Europe") of the funeral of George Canning. However did "Sir Peregrine Pickle" get into that "galley"—of compositors' type? Lord Beaconsfield has called one of his characters (an advanced Liberal whom the *Standard* thinks is meant for Mr. Bright, while the *Pall Mall* more than hints that it is meant for the late Mr. Cobden) Job Thornberry. Now, Job Thornberry, or rather Thornbury, is a conspicuous character in a well-known last-century comedy.

Prince Florestan, again, would seem to be suggested by the sovereignty of the principality of Monaco in M. Sardou's "Rabagas." If I err not, "Prince Florestan" was also the nickname given by Granville, in his political caricatures, to the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, who, on his part, was usually dubbed by the caricaturists "l'Ordre des Choses." The Marquis of Vallombrosa is good (Mr. Thackeray would have made him a "shady" nobleman; and Mr. Jewett, the Radical, is (for Lord Beaconsfield's pungent but polished pen) an almost offensive personality. If ever I write a novel I will put a Tory "spouter" in it and call him "Mr. Over-check." I have somewhere read of a Rev. Sampson Jawbone, and of Mr. Mucklejaw, a Scotch lecturer; but names with the maxillaries as a basis are always open to an imputation of incivility.

But the very best name, so far as subtle ingenuity of allusion is concerned, in the book, is Mr. Vigo—the fashionable tailor, who subsequently develops into a Railway King, and whom some of the critics declare to be a portrait of the late Mr. George Hudson, who was originally, I believe, not a tailor, but a händraper at York. Anyhow, he was a very remarkable man, not too generously dealt with in his reverses by the fashionable folk who had eaten his dinners and drunk his wines, and danced at the grand entertainments which he used to give in the days when he could say *To el Rey* at his colossal mansion at Albert-gate, now the French Embassy. Some old friends made a purse for him at last; and, after many years' exile in Paris, he came home and made a comfortable end of it, being hailed by acclamation permanent chairman of the smoking-room at the Carlton Club. Mercilessly abused when he was "down," he had done many generous and not a few noble things in his time, this dethroned Railway King, George Hudson.

Nugee, Stultz and Buckmaster, Crellin and Chambers, were the leading fashionable tailors in the days when the action of "Endymion" takes place. Poole was rising, but had not yet become quite a Sartorial Sultan. There is nothing in any of these names associative with Vigo; and the majority of Lord Beaconsfield's names are directly associative. One must be a thorough cockney to understand the subtle propriety of Vigo as an appellation for a West-End tailor. Vigo Street, or Vigo Lane, as I remember it some forty-three years ago, was the very centre of Tailorland. It was not precisely that many eminent tailors had their *officina* in the narrow thoroughfare in question; but the street was full (as it may be full now) of wholesale warehouses, whither the great tailors of Bond Street and Sackville Street, and Clifford Street and Savile Row sent for their cloth and stuff for linings, their trimmings, and their buckram. The gold and silver lace and bullion sashes came chiefly from Warwick Street, Regent Street; and military equipments, such as shakoes, busbies, helmets, sabretasches, and the like, from a warehouse at the north-eastern corner of Bond Street and Piccadilly. London is being so rapidly and so sweepingly transformed that it may be worth while to recall these fading landmarks.

For example, one entire side of Coventry Street, from the Haymarket to Prince's Street, is clean gone. Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, has also been wondrously transformed within the last few years; and I should be puzzled to pitch on the exact spot where there was once a School of Anatomy, where annual lectures used to be delivered on the stuffed corpse of Jeremy Bentham. The skull of the philosopher became disintegrated in process of time, and it was replaced by a wax mask, modelled (I think) by Miss Margaret Gillies, the miniature-painter. In its turn, the School of Anatomy gave place to M. Dubourg's Museum of Waxwork. There was a permanent exhibition of dummies in a *loggia* outside as a gratuitous sample of the further wonders to be seen inside; and among these dummies was the effigy of an Italian brigand who used to wag his head, roll his eyes, and bring his carbine to the "make ready" in most melodramatic fashion. This was about 1838; and I have always fancied that the wax brigand outside the museum in Great Windmill Street gave Charles Dickens the first embryonic idea of Mrs. Jarley's waxwork show.

It has occurred to an ecclesiastical association in London to send to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris an address expressive of deep sympathy with the monastic communities recently expelled from the territory of the French Republic. The exemplary Paris *Figaro*, commenting upon and highly commending the sympathetic address, adds that it has arrived at the melancholy conclusion that true toleration and respect for religious liberty exist only among Protestants. Most naïf of *Figaros*! The witty barber erst of the Plaza San Tomaso, Seville, is evidently not an attentive student of the English newspapers; else he might have learnt by this time that we have already got one Protestant clergyman in gaol for persistent rebellion against the powers that be (precisely the offence which led to the French monks being turned into the street), and that we have three more Anglican priests who have incurred the perils of a *significavit*, and are hourly expecting incarceration. I am afraid that we are all fond of a little bit of persecution now and then. Even the mild and

genial Sydney Smith confessed that he would like to roast "just one Quaker."

But in the Rev. Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York, the world may behold and applaud one tolerant clergyman. The Rev. Beecher has positively shaken hands on a public platform with the notorious Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll. Col. Ingersoll (he is a lawyer by profession) is a very fluent gentleman, who goes up and down the United States delivering lectures, in which he enlarges on his own very peculiar theological opinions. An English gentleman, who was a fellow-passenger of mine on board the *Hecla* from New York to Liverpool, had been at the pains of collecting all Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll's printed lectures, and was so kind as to lend them to me. I read them through, and own that I thought them but sorry stuff.

Take Tom Paine, and dilute with a good deal of water. Add scraps of the very worst English translation of Voltaire that you can get hold of. Mix in a small quantity of Richard Carlile and season with some fragments of humour of the "Josh Billings" or "Danesbury Newsman" order; and there you have a fair recipe for the concoction of a theological lecture à la "Bob" Ingersoll. That the Rev. Ward Beecher should have fraternised with Colonel "Bob" I take to be rather an illustration than otherwise of Mr. Beecher's shrewdness and *savoir faire*. Always be civil to your foes. There is a story told of the author of the "Age of Reason" having remarked that Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, did no good service to his cause when he neglected to treat his antagonist "like a gentleman." The good Bishop was a somewhat haughty prelate. In replying to the objectionable chapters in the "Decline and Fall," he addressed himself to "Edward Gibbon, Esquire;" but no such courtesy did he extend to the "rebellious needleman" and ex-Custom House officer, whose name (for political not theological reasons) is yet a tower of strength in the Great Republic. "To Thomas Paine," wrote, in contemptuous loftiness, Bishop Watson.

History repeated itself very curiously a few days ago at the Worship-street Police Court, where a couple of vagabond lads were charged with burglary. The prosecutor stated that, on a previous occasion, they had broken into his house, and flourished pokers over the head of his son; and a sergeant of police added that the poor lad, who was of weak intellect, and had for years been incapable of speech, had, in his extreme terror, become articulate, and that he could now speak as well as his father could. The magistrate remarked that this was an extraordinary and fortunate circumstance.

The physiological aspect of the case I leave to the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal*. I am concerned only with the curious repetition of history in the Worship-street case. Turn up Herodotus;—Clio, LXXXV., and you will refresh your memories of the interesting account given by the Father of Storytellers of the dumb son of Cræsus, King of Lydia. That opulent Monarch had exhausted, but in vain, every possible means of curing his son of his mutism. He had even consulted the Oracle of Delphi, an authority which charged very high fees for its opinion. What said the Oracle in the case of the dumb Prince? "Lydian, King of many peoples, insensate Cræsus, nourish not the hope of ever within thy palace hearing the voice of thy son. It would be better for thee didst thou never hear him; for on the day when he begins to speak that day also thy misfortunes shall begin."

The scene changes to the siege and storming of Sardis. A Persian warrior overcomes the Lydian King in single combat, and is about to cleave him from the nape to the chaps, when the dumb Prince, who has been fighting by his father's side, shrieks "Man, Kill not Cræsus!" Extremity of terror for his parent's life had restored the faculty of speech, which he continued to preserve during his life.

The commentators and the scholiasts have knocked their heads together to a tremendous extent over this story in Herodotus. The earlier translators held that the Prince was deaf as well as dumb. How then, ask the modern critics, could he, when he recovered his speech, pronounce words which he had never before heard? Readers of the Greek text will remember that he also respected the laws of grammar by putting the name of Cræsus in the accusative, and that of the Persian soldier in the vocative case; but perhaps he had been taught grammar by a system of signs devised by some Lydian precursor of the Abbé de l'Epée. The modern conclusions are mainly to the effect that the son of Cræsus was not deaf, but only "tongue-tied."

Touching a "system of signs," I have just lighted on what seems to me a very curious item in the History of the Electric Telegraph. In a long-forgotten and defunct magazine called "The Satirist" (not by any means the ill-famed journal erst conducted by Barnard Gregory) for July, 1813 (Vol. X., page 201), I read the following:—On the report that it is in contemplation to substitute an electrical mode of communication with the outposts (by means of wires laid underground) for the present telegraphic system.

Our Telegraphs, just as they are, let us keep:
They forward good news from afar;
And still may send better—that Boney's asleep,
And ended oppression and war.

Electrical Telegraphs all must deplore,
Their service would merely be mocking;
Unfit to afford us intelligence more
Than such as would really be shocking.

Mark the years. In 1800 the illustrious Volta invented the pile which bears his name; and shortly afterwards the decomposition of water by means of this pile was discovered by Nicholson and Carlisle. In 1811 Soemmering, of Munich, proposed to transmit the current transmitted from the Voltaic pile through any one of thirty-five insulated letters, to indicate the several letters of the alphabet and the numerals; but it was not until the year 1837 that Professor Morse in America and Professor Wheatstone in England produced a practical

electric telegraph. Morse's first really official letter on the subject is dated Sept. 27, 1837. Wheatstone's first patent for an electric telegraph had been sealed three months before, on June 12.

What was the "Electrical Telegraph" alluded to in the "Satirist" of July, 1813, and the wires of which were to run underground to Portsmouth and Plymouth. Was it the device of Soemmering of Munich, or of Schwigger, or of Mr. Ronalds of Hammersmith, who employed the divergence and collapse of pith balls to denote the letter to the observer? But Ronalds's experiments were not made public until 1816.

In any case, it is strange that electric telegraphy should have made such very slow progress to public acceptance. The transmission of the electric current through a wet packthread was demonstrated by Du Fay so far back as 1733; yet we had to wait until 1837 for a really practical instrument for electric telegraphy. On the other hand, gaslighting sprung up almost as fully armed as did Minerva from the head of Jove. In 1786 the ingenious Lord Dundonald (father of the naval hero) had burned in pipes (but only for the amusement of his friends) the gas generated by his coke furnaces in Scotland; and in 1792 Mr. Murdock employed coal gas for lighting up his house and offices at Redruth in Cornwall. In 1811 Winsor was laughed at for declaring that coal gas could be used for the illumination of whole cities; but the ridicule and opposition very soon died away, and in 1812 gaslighting in London became an accomplished fact. I remember my mother telling me that she saw one side of Pall-mall so lit with gas; and that the crowd very carefully kept on the other side of the way, lest there should be a general blow-up.

It was quite accidentally that I found the verses which I have quoted in the "Satirist." I went to the pages of the defunct magazine for quite another purpose. I had been reading about the enormous sums received and to be received by Sarah Bernhardt for her performances in the United States, and I remembered to have read something in the "Satirist" about the vast pecuniary gains in America of the English tragedian, George Frederick Cooke. Surely enough, I found the following:—

At Philadelphia the actor boldly plunged into every sort of eccentricity—got drunk, abused and treated his American friends as though they were beings of an inferior order; but played sixteen nights and netted seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars—a sufficient pabulum for all his contumacious usage. More than two hundred pounds a night; and (whisky being cheap) Mr. George Frederick Cooke's personal expenses did not probably exceed twenty pounds a week.

Some years ago I remember to have seen at the Haymarket Theatre a somewhat poor play, which was said to be a free adaptation of a French piece called "*Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*," by M. Octave Feuillet; and on reference to the admirable "Biographie Nationale des Contemporains" (Paris, Glaeser and Co., 1880), I find that M. Feuillet's play, dramatised from one of his own novels, was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, in 1858. But in the dramatic column of the *Times* of Wednesday I read that, on the withdrawal of "William and Susan" at the St. James's, there will be presented a piece, by Mr. Coghlan, called "Good Fortune," being "a version of M. Feuillet's '*Roman d'un Pauvre Jeune Homme*.'" I was not aware that the distinguished French dramatist ever wrote a play under that title.

"Fleas are not Lobsters," Sir Joseph Banks (according to that wicked wag, Peter Pindar) once remarked. If the gentleman who attends to the dramatic criticism in the *Times* will refer to Molière's "*Le Tartufe*," Act I., Scene V., he will at once discern the idiomatic difference which exists between "*un pauvre homme*" and "*un homme pauvre*."

On Wednesday next, the 1st December, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, at three in the afternoon, will be held a meeting of the members of the Greek Committee and their friends "to express sympathy with the Greek nation, and with the Greeks of Epirus and Thessaly." Tickets are obtainable from the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, Mr. Lewis Sergeant, 10, Addison Road North, Notting Hill, W. The attendance of ladies at the meeting is, I understand, earnestly desired. Neither tea, nor vocal nor instrumental music will be provided, nor will any member of the Committee (so far as I have understood) recite "*Maid of Athens, ere we part*," or "*The Isles of Greece*," or the celebrated Roman war-song, beginning—

*Theleis kharin kai timethin kai zesen kai ploutesein
Kai tous ekthroun tou ston laimon theleis kapatesein;*

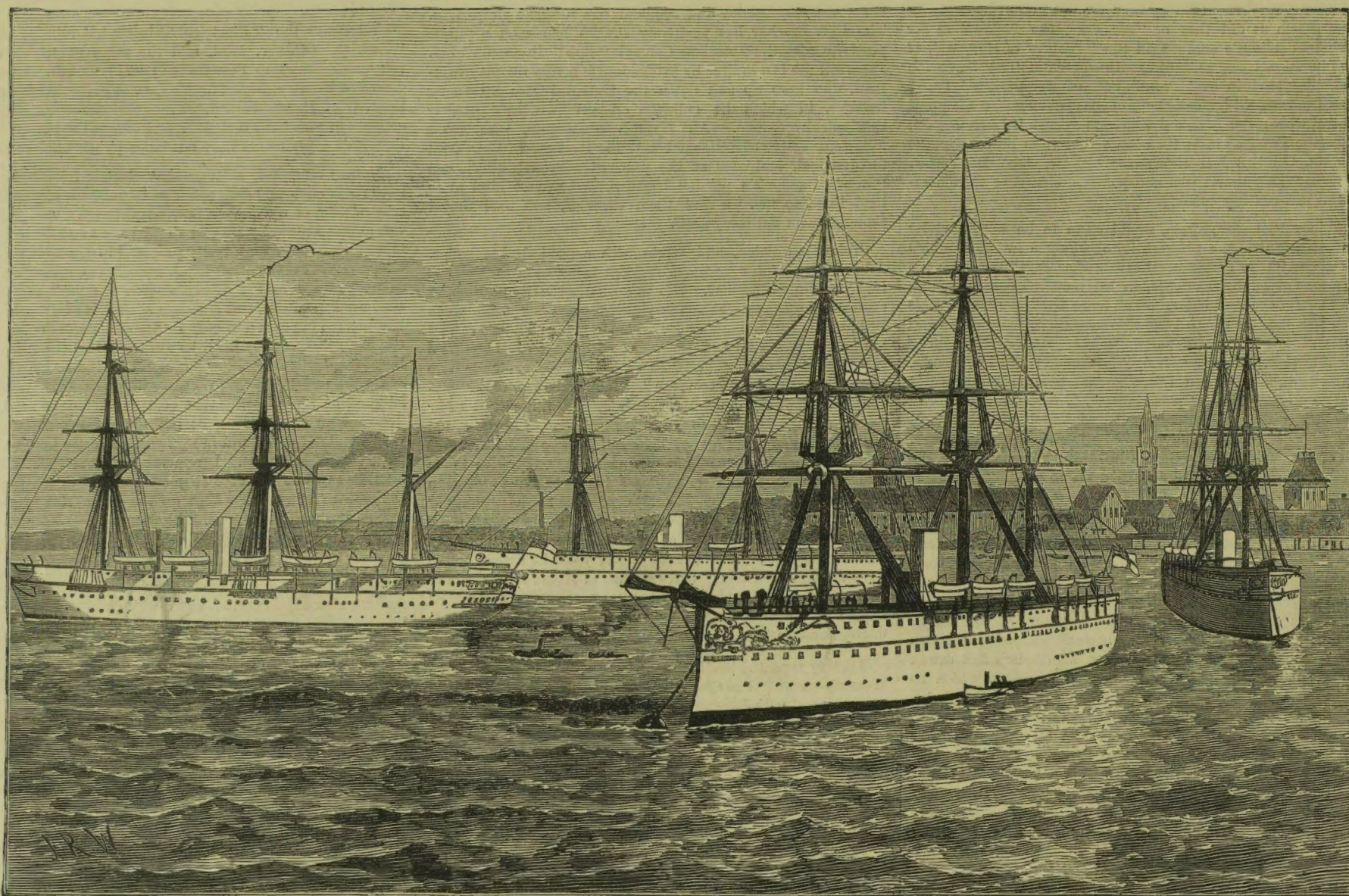
the metre of which Lord Byron compared with that of the old ditty,

A Captain bold, of Halifax, who lived in country quarters.
What is the next line? I am sure I cannot tell. For aught I know, it may be,

Had five-and-twenty sons-in-law, and twice as many daughters.

The entertainment at the meeting of the Greek Committee will be only so much speechmaking; still, I fancy that the oratory on Dec. 1, at Willis's Rooms, will be as good as it was at the meeting of the Committee last year, when Sir Charles Dilke was in the chair, and the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre were among the speakers. At the coming meeting, Lord Rosebery will preside. Ladies, come in your thousands (comparatively speaking), and bring all your five-buttoned gloves with you. Applause from *des mains bien gantées* sounds very sweetly indeed.

Absolutely the very last novelty in feminine fashions. By mentioning it, let us see whether we cannot for once steal a march on the milliners and dressmakers. A lady who was present at the first performance of the revival of M. Alexandre Dumas' "*Père Prodiges*" tells me that a number of the younger ladies among the audience wore a *jabot de fleurs*, a river, or rather cascade, of violets, descending perpendicularly from neck to waist between two ruffled falls of lace. But could they have been Republicans, these fair wearers of the *jabot de fleurs*? The violet is pre-eminently the emblem of Bonapartism. Well, the Legitimist ladies might wear *jabots* of lilies, the Orleanists of cockcombs (*le vaillant Coq Gaulois*), and the Radical Republicans of red camellias. G. A. S.



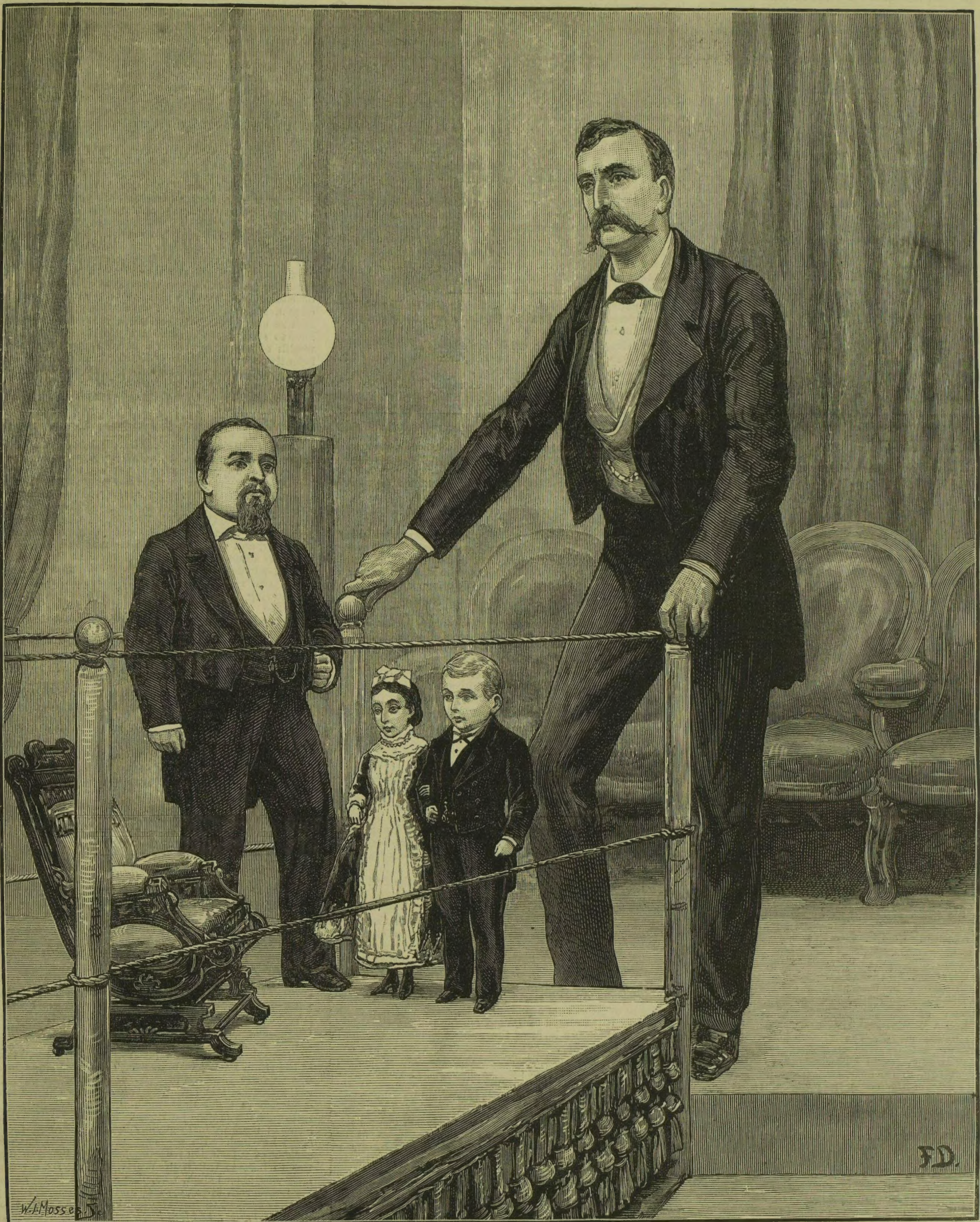
TROOP-SHIPS ORONTES, JUMNA, MALABAR, AND EUPHRATES AT BOMBAY, WAITING TO BRING HOME TROOPS FROM THE AFGHAN WAR.



1. Wrecks of three steam-vessels in harbour.

2. Burning of the Lord Northbrook, when run ashore.

SHIPPING DISASTERS AT ST. MICHAEL'S, AZORES.



THE PIGMIES IN PICCADILLY: LUCIA ZARATE AND GENERAL MITE, WITH THE EXHIBITOR

(General Tom Thumb introduced into this illustration to show their relative size.)

SHIPPING DISASTERS IN THE AZORES.

The port of St. Michael's, in these pleasant and productive islands of the Mid Atlantic, has lately witnessed several different maritime disasters of a rather unusual kind. On the night of Sept. 30, three steam-vessels from New Orleans, bound to France with cargoes of grain, had come in for a supply of coal to pursue their voyage. In fair weather, it is usual for ships visiting the port on this account to lie outside the breakwater. But a gale was coming on, and these steamers, the *Stag*, the *Robinia*, and the *Benella*, were moved partly into the harbour. Unfortunately, they did not go inside far enough to be safe; and in the night, when the storm became violent, their anchors gave way; they broke loose, and drifted into collision with each other. They were so much injured that the *Robinia* sank, at three o'clock in the morning, the *Benella* at nine o'clock, and the *Stag* was run ashore to prevent her sinking. In some newspaper reports the gale is spoken of as a hurricane, and it is said that great damage was done to the island. The only damage which really took place on shore is that the staging at the end of the breakwater was carried away. The mail-boat, together

with some thirty sailing-vessels, were lying in the harbour, but, being properly secured, took no harm. It is to be hoped the Board of Trade inquiry will apportion the blame to the right parties.

The second disaster was that of the *Lord Northbrook*, which was run ashore on fire, at this port, on Oct. 21. The *Lord Northbrook*, of 1400 tons, was on her way from Calcutta. She put in for refuge, her cargo having been on fire for sixteen days. The captain wished to scuttle her inside the breakwater, and so save the vessel. But the authorities of the town, seeing that they had already three vessels lying sunk in their harbour, naturally objected to a fourth such incumbrance. It was then decided, as there were no hopes of saving the ship, to run her ashore in a sandy bay about three miles to the east of the town. This was done on the 22nd ult. As everything had been battened down, there were no outward signs of fire about the ship. However, on the night of the 30th the fire burst out, and she continued burning many days. These two disasters represent a loss of over £200,000.

We are indebted to Mr. C. Michell, of St. Michael's, for two sketches of the incidents above described.

THE PIGMIES IN PICCADILLY.

The "American Midgets," as they are called, whom Mr. Frank Uffner has placed on exhibition, in the Piccadilly Hall, opposite St. James's Church, daily from two to five and at half-past seven o'clock, are the smallest persons, nearly adult, ever seen in London. One is a young woman of nearly eighteen years; the other is a lad of sixteen. She stands twenty inches high, and weighs much less than an ordinary new-born babe; his weight is nine pounds, but his stature is only twenty-one inches. Mademoiselle Lucia Zarate was born on Jan. 2, 1863, at San Carlos, near Vera Cruz, in Mexico, of Mexican parents, who attend at Piccadilly, and are swarthy people of Spanish or mixed Spanish and Indian race and of ordinary size. They have other children of ordinary size. Lucia is rather like a monkey; she is dark in complexion, and her features are of the Aztec type; but she is lively, quick, and intelligent, and speaks a few words of English. She has been known in the United States these ten years past. The young gentleman, who is called General Mite, was born Oct. 2, 1864, of American parents, in Shenandoah County, New York. He is a fair-haired,

well-formed, intelligent, good-looking little fellow, with a great idea of dignity. It is stated that at birth he was 9 in. long, a mere "midget," and that he grew till he reached the age of eight years, since which time he has been stationary in size. He has been exhibited six years in America. The two little people are shown in company with two other dwarfs, Miss Jenny Quigley, of Glasgow, and Commodore Foot, a citizen of the United States, who are more than twice as big. We have preferred, however, to introduce into our illustration, by way of a comparative view, the well-known General Tom Thumb.

TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Allahabad, the most central station in Northern India, and the place where the various lines from the north, south, east, and west join, has lately witnessed scenes of considerable interest. It was the temporary resting-place of our gallant troops returning from the Afghan War to their respective Indian stations south of Allahabad, and for the sick and wounded on their way home to England. Almost every day regiments and batches of wounded men have passed through, for whose comfort and accommodation a rest camp had been established on the Maidan or common bordering on the Cawnpore road. The weary soldiers could there rest awhile during the sultry hours of the days, which, even in October, were uncommonly hot, the thermometer being as high as 88 deg. in the tents.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Piercy, assistant to the Accountant-General, for sketches of the scene at Allahabad upon this occasion.

Besides the ordinary rank and file, Allahabad has had an influx of general officers. In one day the principal hotel received not less than seven Generals—namely, General Sir F. Roberts, Hume, Cobbe, Macpherson, Hill, Hugh Gough, and Baker. Sir F. Roberts was honoured with a perfect ovation at his departure by the Bombay mail. He was not only attended to his carriage by all the other Generals named and leading military officers in Allahabad, but a voluntary guard of honour was formed by the East India Railway Volunteers. He was cheered on his homeward journey by an immense crowd of Europeans.

The troop-ships waiting in Bombay harbour, for the conveyance home to England of soldiers returning from the Afghan War, are the subject of another illustration. It is supplied by a sketch with which Lieutenant F. Gilbert Jones, R.N., of H.M.S. Malabar, has favoured us. On the 23rd ult., these ships had been in the harbour for the past six weeks. They were about to commence their homeward voyages, the Euphrates on Oct. 26, the Orontes on the 31st, the Malabar on the 5th inst., and the Jumna on the 9th. The last-named ship had meanwhile gone to Kurrachee with the 61st Regiment, en route for Candahar.

FINE ARTS.

THE HANOVER GALLERY.

At this gallery in Bond-street (the corner of Maddox-street), where Makart's great picture of the "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp" was shown in the summer, a winter exhibition of oil-pictures by British Artists—the first of its kind here—has been organised by Mr. Deschamps, who was the means of introducing to the London public many excellent French pictures at another gallery in Bond-street.

The present collection comprises 144 oil-paintings, two pieces of charming ideal sculpture by Mr. F. N. M'Lean, and a large gathering of the original drawings and sketches for the illustrations in *Punch*. The latter, of course, presents a rich fund of amusement; many pleasant impressions are recalled, and often deepened; for while seeing that the draughtsman is obviously indebted much and frequently to the engraver, the visitor will also feel that many of the more delicate, suggestive, and spirited touches of the original designer are blunted, if not lost, in the more mechanical reproduction. We get the jokes at first hand here, with all their fresh flavouring of character expression, humour, and fancy. Admitted to closer acquaintance, our respect deepens for John Tenniel, the best "stylist" in the realm of humorous design and caricature. Du Maurier's sense of beauty and grace in female figures affords a new charm. Charles Keene, especially, gains on recognising the delightful subtlety of his facial expressions, as contrasted with the rough-and-ready execution (so much more easy to copy) elsewhere. And even Linley Sambourne's quaint fancies, though drawn in bolder lines than Keene's or Du Maurier's faces, seem to acquire new meaning.

The selection of oil-pictures—properly speaking, a "selection," and a careful and tasteful one—reflects much credit on the management. The advantage of competent individual direction, with no prescriptive rights of diploma distinction, committee membership or clique, is at once apparent. Something may be due to the handsome appointments of the gallery; but, whatever the cause, it presents, though ill-lighted, an air of refinement which is an agreeable surprise in an exhibition of English pictures. The aim seems to have been to represent the newer and less vulgar tendencies of British Art, as at the Grosvenor; but here there is very little eccentricity or ambitious incapacity. Though few of the works are of sufficient importance to claim the critical notice we shall, doubtless, have other and fuller opportunities of offering, yet the general character of the collection testifies to the superior culture of many of our younger painters—to their appreciation of "style" and classical purity, to their reference to the French and Dutch schools in the rendering of "tone." This last remark is, perhaps, best borne out by the landscape-painters, Messrs. Mark Fisher, Leslie Thompson, J. E. Grace, A. Parsons, J. Knight, E. J. Waterlow, the brothers Wyllie, the Misses Montalba, and others, but also in figures by E. A. Gregory, R. B. Browning, and G. Clausen. W. H. Bartlett has again struck a rather new and a brilliant note, as the French say, in "A Widow's Holding, Connemara" (19). H. Moore's sea studies are, as usual, *sui generis*. The picture by Mr. Browning, the largest here, and a work of high promise, represents an Antwerp magistrate of 1570 surrounded by monks of the Spanish Inquisition, delivering a female heretic, who stands bound before him, to the "Secular Arm." The group to the left is admirable, but the dramatic interest is scarcely sustained sufficiently by the condemned one and her guards.

Four of the leaders in the classical movement are represented—Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Alma Tadema, and Albert Moore. Sir Frederick's small head, from an ill-favoured model for once, has more of nature than he has accustomed us to expect, but the execution is not less refined for that. The President has also sent some of his small exquisitely delicate landscape studies. Sir Frederick has followers in Mr. H. T. Schafer, who contributes two decorative female figures on a light ground, very sweet in colour and graceful in feeling, and J. R. Weguelin, whose "Labour of the Danaids"—ably drawn and impressive in tone—seems to deserve a better place. Mr. Watts sends his well-known noble portraits of Robert Browning and the Duke

of Argyll, and "The Temptation," a small figure of Eve listening to the serpent in the apple-tree, which is new to us. Alma Tadema's "Mirror," is in almost his best manner, and shows a girl stooping over her reflection in a marble fountain, with cypollino columns in the background. "A Prize" depicts a figure with the victor's wreath, bearing a strigilled silver vase—and is to be presented, the catalogue informs us, and appropriately so, as a prize to the Artists' Corps. J. Collier has a picture of a "Tired Model" in an artist's studio, which in treatment closely resembles the last-named painter. A. Moore's study of a Greek maiden is a replica of, or very similar to, a picture we have previously reviewed.

"The Bridesmaid," by Mr. Millais, is a study, probably a portrait, of a young lady, with the light falling from behind on her profile: it is hardly one of the painter's happier efforts. The Scotch school is represented in small pictures, marked with greater reticence, and more completeness than usual, by Messrs. Pettie, R. W. Macbeth, the brothers Burr, J. MacWhirter, and others. O. Scholderer's well-toned "Fruit-seller," and the still better painted fruit, will find admirers. One or two of J. D. Linton's pictures had been previously exhibited, but "The Trumpeter"—very fine in characterisation, but not free from the besetting blackness—we had not seen before. There are also contributions (some of them not new to the public) by F. W. W. Topham, H. S. Marks, P. R. Morris, G. H. Boughton, Val Prinsep, W. Dendy Sadler (who addresses himself exclusively to the angling world), E. F. Brewtnall, and other artists of mark and promise.

Our notice of the winter exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, which opened to the public on Monday, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

The private view of the exhibition of the Society of British Artists takes place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibition will be opened to the public next Monday.

A few seasons ago one of the attractions at the Dudley Gallery exhibition of oil-pictures was a little girl with a big dog entitled "He won't hurt you," by Mr. Heywood Hardy. This picture was engraved at the time, and now a large steel-plate engraving of it has been issued by Mr. Arthur Lucas, 37, Duke-street, Piccadilly. It is the work of Mr. George H. Every, who has succeeded very happily in reproducing the delightful expression of the little girl as she stands by the side of her stalwart canine companion. The plate is altogether a most successful work.

The botanical department of the British Museum has acquired a series of 928 water-colour drawings, bound in five volumes, entitled "Drawings of the leaves, stalks, and ramifications of plants for the purpose of ascertaining their several species." They were executed for the Earl of Bute, in the years 1783 and 1784, by John Millar, who was the author of "Illustrations of the Sexual System of Linnaeus."

The late Siamese Ambassador, being greatly struck with the grandeur of the Albert Memorial, intrusted Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, with an order for a large copy in silver, to be presented by his Excellency and suite to the King of Siam as a memento of their visit. Mr. Benson has completed his task, and has produced the largest piece of plate ever made, standing, with its pedestal, seven feet high. The lines followed are those of the architect, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, with the details of the decorations modified. The figure of the Prince Consort is replaced by a spirited model of the King in a standing position.

"The Sentinel," painted by the well-known French artist, Auguste Bouchet, which attracted a great deal of notice when exhibited at the Paris Salon, has been sent to London for exhibition, and is on view at Mr. Lloyd's Gallery, 32, Cornhill.

Mr. Boehm's statue of Earl Russell was placed in position in the central hall of the Palace of Westminster last Saturday.

A terra-cotta bust of Lord Aberdare (from the studio of Mr. Henry Harvey), presented to his Lordship as President of the Royal Historical Society by members of that body, was unveiled on Thursday week at a meeting of the members in their rooms in Albemarle-street.

A marble bust of Sir John Brown, who was the first chairman of the Sheffield School Board, has been placed in the board-room of the new offices in Leopold-street, Sheffield.

Mr. Batsford, of 52, High Holborn, has sent us the fourth and concluding part of A Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design, by Thomas W. Cutler. The plates are well and carefully executed, and appear to do ample justice to the acknowledged ability of the Japanese as masters of design and colour.

During the coming season, if any one desires to make a Christmas or New-Year's present in the form of a book, he will surely be attracted by Dalziel's Bible Gallery (Routledge and Sons), which is a book of the noblest proportions, and of most artistic quality. Amongst the artists who have contributed to it are some of the leading painters of the age (including the President of the Royal Academy), while Messrs. Dalziel have evidently done their part as engravers and printers with a determination that this should be the crowning work of their successful career. In our limited space it is not possible to go through the book critically, but we may direct attention to the following as good examples of the pictures in this Bible Gallery:—Cain and Abel, by Sir F. Leighton; Eliezer and Rebekah at the Well, by Holman Hunt; Isaac Blessing Jacob, E. Arnytage, R.A.; Isaac Meeting Jacob, G. F. Watts, R.A.; Joseph's Coat, F. Madox Brown; Pharaoh Honours Joseph, E. J. Poynter, R.A.; Jacob Hears the Voice of the Lord, F. Sandys; Cashi Brings to David News of the Death of Absalom, W. Small; and Job Receiving the Messengers, by W. Small.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, and a number of the members of the City Government, visited last Saturday the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood. A special concert was given, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Campbell, Principal of the college.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that during last week 5433 births and 3561 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. In London 2348 births and 1489 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 235, and the deaths 232 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 66 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 16 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 184 deaths were referred, against 186 and 224 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 73 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 124 to 421 in the ten preceding weeks, declined to 332 last week, and were no less than 112 below the corrected weekly average: 195 were attributed to bronchitis, and 97 to pneumonia.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

During the past week the proceedings of the Chamber have been taken up with the debate on the bill for the reform of the magistracy. The tendency of this important bill, which it is impossible to discuss at length within the limits of this letter, is rather to a replacement of the magistracy than to a reorganisation. The keystone of the bill was in article 8, which suspends the principle of irremovability, or life tenure of office, which has been hitherto in force. This article was adopted yesterday by 275 votes against 169. The *ensemble* of the bill was then adopted by 294 votes against 169.

The principal business in the Senate has been the debate on M. Camille Sée's bill for the creation of high schools for girls under the surveillance and responsibility of the State. This bill was adopted by a large majority in the Chamber last session. It is one which meets the demand of a majority of the country. The clerical party, however, has made it a matter of protestation. The case is, in reality, very simple. At present the higher education of girls is practically the monopoly of the convents, and particularly of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. In some of the large towns private educational establishments do exist, precariously, it is true. But they are bound together by no common organisation, and the public has no standard whereby to direct its choice. In the country and the small towns those who, for one reason or another, do not approve of the conventual system of education, are obliged either to give their daughters no education at all, or to send them to the convents, *faute de mieux*. Besides being without organisation, the private lay institutions have to struggle under disadvantages against the established wealth of the convents. The universal suffrage having sufficiently shown that there is a majority in the country who do not approve of convents and of the conventual system of education, it was only just to give satisfaction to that majority by establishing schools which might do for girls what the *lycées* do for boys. This is the object of M. Camille Sée's bill, the *ensemble* of which has been adopted by the Senate.

Attention was unexpectedly called to the question of the method of electing Deputies last week by two incidents which took place in the Chamber. On Thursday the Chamber voted against the suppression of the provincial Tribunals judging less than 150 cases a year. On Friday the Twenty-second Committee of Initiative pronounced M. Bardoux's bill for the re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste* unworthy of the consideration of the Chamber. This decision, really only a manifestation of ill-will, will, of course, be overruled by the Chamber, and the bill will be discussed in due course, and probably adopted, for M. Gambetta is in favour of it; and careful calculations show that he can obtain a majority for it. These two incidents, however, have been much discussed, as showing the filial tenderness of the present Chamber for the method of voting to which it owes its existence. In order the better to enable the reader to understand this important question, I may state that the National Assembly voted the *Scrutin d'Arrondissement*, by which each administrative district elects a deputy, and rejected the *scrutin de liste*, by which a whole department elects a certain number of deputies. The former, the uninominal ballot, has the disadvantage of sending to the Chamber deputies who are ready to sacrifice the general interests of the country to merely local needs, and to prevent the formation of powerful currents of public opinion. It also gives an undue advantage to local influence—witness the matter of the tribunals referred to above, and enables a number of mediocrities to enter Parliament. Naturally, these mediocrities have but a small chance of being re-elected when their constituents are not merely the voters of a restricted district, but, to a certain extent, the voters of a whole department. Hence the two incidents that took place in the Chamber on Thursday and Friday last.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon was very stormy. The subject of discussion was the report of the Committee of Initiative pronouncing in favour of the nomination of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the conduct of General de Cissey. The origin of this report is the famous Jung-de Woestyne-Cissey-Kaulla case, which has been occupying public attention for the past six weeks.

On Sunday Louise Michel was presented at a private political meeting held at Montmartre, under the presidency of the august and venerable Citizen Gambon, a *vieille barbe* of 1848. Citizen Gambon delivered an eloquent panegyric of Jeanne d'Arc, and ended by saying that Louise Michel was the Jeanne d'Arc of modern times. Louise Michel lauded the efforts of the Russian Nihilists, and announced that she did not ask for vengeance, but for justice. All she asked of her friends, on whose support she counted, was to be allowed to be the first to strike. She concluded by crying *Vive la Révolution Sociale et Universelle! Vivent les Nihilistes!*

The sale of Bressant's pictures and bibelots will take place at the Hôtel Drouot to-morrow. The great stage lover, who was for forty years the favourite of the Parisian public, is now old, forgotten, and half paralysed. He is obliged to sell his collection in order to enable him to live comfortably for the rest of his days in the provinces. Bressant perhaps turned the heads of more women than any *jeune premier* that the French stage has had. He was obliged to quit St. Petersburg on account of a flirtation with the beautiful Princess Olga, who was to become Queen of Wurtemberg. By a strange coincidence Queen Olga, who, like Bressant, is now a wreck of her former self, bitter, cynical, and caring only for her poodle-dog, is expected to pass through Paris in a day or two. *Tout passe; tout casse; tout lasse!*

In the month of October, 1802, Goethe wrote to Schiller—"I expect you at Weimar; we will talk of literature and of France. I have had a dream that one day that nation which has so much helped my reputation will be the first to break the pedestal that it has raised to me." Goethe had a presentiment of the iconoclastic critic Barbey d'Aurevilly, who has just published a volume called "Goethe et Diderot," which strives to demolish both those writers in a most picturesquely violent manner. Barbey d'Aurevilly is a dandy and a literary critic, who has a horror of the common-place. His book is amusing, if it is not convincing.

The theatrical week has consisted of two *premières*, and a *dernière*. The first *première* was that of Jules Verne's "Michel Strogoff," at the Châtelet, a panorama of Russian and Oriental life in I know not how many tableaux. The art of the scene-painter and the costumier has said its last word in this dazzling spectacle. The only thing superfluous in the piece is the dialogue, which might be advantageously replaced by rapid pantomime. The theatre of the future will be the spectacle-panorama. The second *première* was that of a revival of Dumas's "Père Prodiges," at the Vaudeville. The *dernière* was the inauguration of the bust of Offenbach at the Variétés last Thursday. It was a sort of review of Offenbach's immense repertory in which the artistes who created the most famous rôles came and sang in honour of the maestro. It was a performance that will not readily be forgotten, and a touching tribute to Offenbach's memory.

T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The substitution of "Richelieu; or, the Conspiracy," for "Hamlet" at the Princess's must not by any means be taken as evidence that Mr. Edwin Booth, as the impersonator of the Prince of Denmark, had failed to obtain general acceptance at the hands of a British audience. On the contrary, I believe that "Hamlet" as interpreted by Mr. Booth was rather growing than increasing in popularity when, in accordance with a long-settled programme, it had to be withdrawn to make way for Lord Lytton's curious gloss on the history of the Court of France during the reign of Louis XIII.—a picture as unreal, affected, and "stagey" as the "Cinq Mars" of Alfred de Vigny is realistic, dignified, and natural. Beyond the bald fact that a number of French nobles, jealous of the pride and power of Richelieu as the Prime Minister of a weak King, conspire to overthrow, and, if need be, to assassinate him, and that they are at last completely foiled, baffled, and jockeyed by the wily Cardinal, who, to quote his own pet saying, ekes out the lion's skin with that of the fox, the play of Richelieu can scarcely be said to have a plot at all. The people who surround the chief actor are so many puppets. Julie de Mortemar is a very pale and weak heroine, and her bridegroom, Adrien de Mauprat, a most uninteresting swain; and what interest can the public be expected to take in a pair of sweethearts who are united in wedlock before the piece is two acts old? It may be pleaded that a similarly premature marriage is the main incident in "The Lady of Lyons;" but then Claude and Pauline are a very lovable pair of sweethearts; whereas Julie (called by the majority of the company at the Princess's "Jooly") looks like a mere schoolgirl who is not even sufficiently lovesick; and De Mauprat is a not very reputable soldier of fortune, ready to become the tool of Richelieu to save his head, and as ready to turn bravo and attempt to murder his benefactor when he fancies that he has been betrayed by him. There is the feeblest of phantoms of a comic character in "Richelieu" in the foppish and gluttonous courtier who is so fond of raised pies; but he is not equal in foppishness and gormandising propensities to Glavis in "The Lady of Lyons." The lion's share of the comic as well as the tragic "business" in "Richelieu" falls to the Cardinal himself; and it is for that reason, perhaps, that the part is such a favourite one with many-sided tragedians. Macready, the original, and the best Richelieu that ever I saw, had a great deal of grim humour in him. So, in varying degrees, had Charles Kean and Samuel Phelps. It is the privilege of Mr. Edwin Booth to be endowed not only with marked tragic power, and with a distinct and racy humorous faculty, but likewise with much facility of sympathetic and pathetic expression: to all which are superadded a subtly artistic by-play which is all his own. In the first act a quill pen plays a conspicuously useful part in this by-play; and I doubt whether "Nature's noblest gift a gray goose-quill" was ever turned to more felicitous account than it was by Mr. Edwin Booth on the stage of the Princess's last Saturday night.

Carefully reviewing the performance of the eminent American tragedian in "Richelieu," and weighing the numerous and conflicting criticisms which have appeared on his version of the character, I come to the conclusion that Mr. Edwin Booth's Richelieu is, throughout, a nobly superb impersonation. Lord Lytton appears to have forgotten the surname of his hero, or perhaps it is the actor himself who deviates from his author's text in proclaiming himself "Armand de Richelieu." As well might the victor of Blenheim have called himself "John of Marlborough," or the hero of Waterloo adopted "Arthur of Wellington" as a signature. The name of the great minister of Louis XIII. was "Armand Jean Du Plessis, Cardinal of Richelieu; and when one thinks of him in his nominative totality one is more inclined to the persuasion that Mr. Edwin Booth gives us more than a stage Richelieu, and that we have before us (so far as the cunning of the actor's art can extend) the entire historic man, Armand Du Plessis—haughty, disdainful, aristocratic to the finger-tips, revengeful, full of Machiavellian wiliness, bloodthirsty upon occasion; but, on the other hand, witty, accomplished, refined, generous, fond of arts and artists, players and music, a patron of letters (he founded the French Academy), and fond, occasionally, of dabbling in letters himself. Nay, even the choreographic art was not beneath the attention of this most versatile of Cardinals. Did he not once travesty himself in an absurd costume and dance a saraband before Anne of Austria. And this many-sided man Mr. Edwin Booth, to my mind, places before you with eloquent directness. Not only in look, but in mien and gesture, and general port and bearing, his Richelieu seems to step out of the canvas of history on to the stage just as the Cavaliers and prelates of Vandyck or Velasquez might be imagined to step from their grand pictured canvasses.

In divers quarters I have seen it objected to Mr. Booth that there is inequality in the manner in which he portrays physical suffering, and that at one moment he seems hale and vigorous as a *mousquetaire*, while at another he is a frail and quivering old man racked by the pangs of pulmonary or bronchial disease. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind; and, arguing from some mournful experiences of mine own, I should say that Mr. Booth has elected to represent Richelieu as afflicted with chronic bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, maladies which alternately, and capriciously give the patient the aspect of having nothing whatever the matter with him, and then of being close to death's door. The dramatist, too, was in error in dwelling so frequently on Richelieu's age and infirmities. He was born in 1585, and when the action of the play is supposed to occur he could not have been more than fifty-five years of age. No age at all, to speak of, in the opinion at least of the late Lord Lyndhurst, who told his private secretary, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, that Byron was "a mere boy" when he died.

I unhesitatingly pronounce that in Richelieu, according to my lights, Mr. Edwin Booth is quite the compeer of Samuel Phelps—that is to say, one of the two best interpreters of the character that have been seen on our stage since the days of William Charles Macready; and this opinion a crowded and enthusiastic audience seemed unanimously to share. American critics say that Mr. Booth is as fine in Iago, and finer still in the "Fool's Revenge." We shall see. In "Richelieu" he was so inefficiently supported (save by Mr. Leathes in the King, and Mr. John Ryder in Father Joseph) that in charity it would be expedient to say nothing about a group of ladies and gentlemen who (on this occasion only, let it be hoped) made a peculiarly unfortunate concourse of atoms; but who (it is also to be hoped) will try to do better next time. In justice, however, to that excellent actor, Mr. Thomas Swinbourne, it must be noted that he undertook, at the very briefest of notices, the important and troublesome part of Baradas, as a substitute for Mr. Redmund, who was suffering from illness.

An extraordinary *galimatias* of feeble extravagance and absurdity, called "Captain Cuttle," a dramatic sketch, purporting to be founded on the "Dombey and Son" of Charles Dickens, was produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday after-

noon last. Mr. W. J. Florence is really admirable in the part of "Ed'ard Cuttle, Mariner" (who, to all appearance, seems to have been resident for a lengthened period, not at Rotherhithe or in any other quarter of maritime London, but rather in some New England town; say, Salem, Massachusetts); but when he was off the stage the "Dramatic Sketch," which spread itself over three acts, became, from its want of purpose and imbecility, more than painful. It was pitiable to see so good an actress as Mrs. Leigh condemned to go through a sorry caricature of the character of Dickens's "Cleopatra," Mrs. Skewton; and Miss Gilchrist was most disagreeably out of place as Florence Dombey. Mr. Shine tried to make something out of the ghost of Mr. Toots; and Mr. Shine is an actor who always tries to do his best; but of the apparition of Toots he could make nothing. Mr. W. J. Florence, in fine, has such a capital appreciation of the character of Captain Cuttle that I should respectfully counsel him to have a short piece written in which, relatively speaking, the Captain shall be, like Eclipse, "first, and the rest nowhere." Let him throw Dombey and Son overboard as far as he can, and give us Captain Cuttle at home with the family of Mrs. MacSinger. That austerest of landladies is altogether banished from the "Dramatic Sketch" at the Gaiety.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The production of the new opera "Maria di Gand"—composed by Signor Tito Mattei—was postponed from Saturday to Tuesday last, and was again deferred to the following Thursday; too late for our notice until next week. There is, consequently, little that calls for comment now. Madame Amadi—whose recent first appearance here has already been recorded—repeated her performance as Matto Orsini, in "Lucrezia Borgia," on Saturday afternoon, and sang with enhanced effect. She possesses a mezzo-soprano voice of good quality and extensive compass; her chief fault being an occasional tendency to strain it in the more declamatory passages.

Signor Manfrini—who lately made his first appearance here when almost incapacitated by illness and the fatigue of hurried travelling—sang with more effect as Gennaro in Saturday's repetition of "La Traviata," which was otherwise cast—as was "Lucrezia Borgia"—as recently noticed.

Yesterday (Friday) week "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was repeated, with the transference of the character of Rosina to Mdlle. Bressolles, who was not heard to as much advantage as in her previous performance as Margherita di Valois in "Les Huguenots." The part of Figaro, the mercurial Barber in Rossini's sparkling opera, was again excellently sustained by Signor Aldighieri, the subordinate character of Berta having been raised to unusual prominence by the effective singing of Mdlle. Bauermeister.

On Monday "Faust" was given again, with the cast mostly as in recent performances, an important exception having been the assignment of the character of Margherita to Mdlle. Rosina Isidor, who fully sustained the very favourable impression previously made by her in other operas. In Tuesday's representation of "Il Trovatore," Madame Colombo suddenly replaced Madame Zaccchi as Leonora, in consequence of the frequent rehearsals of Signor Mattei's opera, in which this lady sustains the principal part.

The Crystal Palace Concert of last Saturday brought forward a charming orchestral piece by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, entitled "The Sentinel," an adaptation, we believe, of a pianoforte movement of his own. On the same occasion, Madame Isabel Fassett (from America) made a highly successful first appearance here, having sung with great effect an air from Handel's "Semele" and Liszt's "King of Thule" song. Madame Sophie Löwe was the other vocalist, and the programme included fine pianoforte performances by Madame Frickenhaus, Haydn's symphony in B flat (the fourth of the "Salomon" set), some of Beethoven's "Egmont" music, and the "Pas de Lutteurs" and "Marche Triomphale" from Berlioz's "La Prise de Troi."

Berlioz's music to "Faust" was performed at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé.

We have before spoken of this remarkable composition in detail—on the occasion of its rendering (with the original French text) at M. Pasdeloup's concert at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1878, and when given under Mr. Charles Hallé's direction at St. James's Hall in May this year. It was again finely rendered on Saturday, with an excellent band and chorus, numbering about 300 performers, the solo parts having been very efficiently sung by Miss M. Davies (Margaret), Mr. E. Lloyd (Faust), Mr. Santley (Mephistopheles), and Mr. Pyatt (Brander). The Hungarian March and Ballet of Sylphs (for orchestra) were encored, as was the Serenade for Mephistopheles (with chorus). Herr Straus was the leading solo violinist, and Mr. Frantzen the director of the chorus.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Mr. Eugene D'Albert appeared, for the first time there, and obtained a special success by his fine performance of Schumann's elaborate and difficult variations for the pianoforte in C sharp minor, entitled "Etudes symphoniques."

The young pianist has obtained the Queen's Scholarship at the National Training School for Music, at the concerts of which institution he had already distinguished himself by his excellent playing. At Monday's concert Mr. D'Albert also gave a brilliant "Etude" by Chopin, and was associated with Signor Piatti in Beethoven's sonata in A major for piano and violoncello. Mozart's serenade in C minor for wind instruments was admirably rendered by MM. Dubrucq, Horton, Lazarus, Egerton, Mann, Standen, Wotton, and Haveron. Madame Leonora Braham sang, with great taste and refinement, Mr. Sullivan's "Orpheus with his Lute," and Mendelssohn's "Frühlingslied," well accompanied by Mr. Zerbin.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association began a new season, at the Shoreditch Townhall, on Tuesday evening, when the first of a series of four concerts took place. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Schumann's "Hymn to Night," Mrs. Meadows White's choral "Ode to the North-East Wind," and other more familiar items. The ode was given for the first time with orchestra, and proved very effective. Tuesday's performances, conducted as usual by Mr. E. Prout, were efficient in all their details, orchestral, choral, and solo, the principal singers having been Miss Anna Williams, Madame C. West, and Mr. H. Guy. The second concert of the series takes place on Jan. 25.

That excellent pianist Mdlle. Janotha gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme comprised solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, and Mendelssohn.

Mr. John Boosey's fifteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts opened at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, with a programme of strong and varied interest. The solo singers announced were Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses M. Davies and C. Samuel, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. Maybrick, a new feature

being the introduction of a choir of about sixty voices selected from the South London Choral Association, directed by Mr. Venables. Mr. Sidney Naylor is again the conductor of the concerts.

The Blackheath Musical Society, conducted by Mr. G. F. Geausse, gives the first concert of its fifth season on Tuesday evening next. The choir associated with the performances numbers about two hundred voices. Of the sterling nature of the programmes good evidence is offered by the selection announced for Tuesday's concert, which includes a motett of Bach, for double choir, Schubert's "Song of Miriam," Rubinstein's first sonata for pianoforte and violin, and other interesting features. The solo vocalists engaged are:—Miss M. Davies, Mr. F. Boyle, and Mr. W. Webster—Mr. Geausse being the pianist, and M. Musin the violinist. The society is doing good work in its locality.

Under the title of "The People's Concert Society," a series of performances of chamber music is being given at the Bishopsgate School Hall, Skinner-street, the first of which took place last week, the remaining five concerts being announced for the following five months. The programme (vocal and instrumental) of the opening concert was of a very substantial as well as of a varied character.

Mr. Frederick H. Cowen's second orchestral concert will take place this (Saturday) evening, at St. James's Hall; Madame Patey and Signor Foli being the vocalists and Madame Frickenhaus the pianiste. There will be an orchestra of sixty performers, led by Mr. V. Nicholson.

The first of Mr. W. Carter's six grand National Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall takes place next Tuesday evening. The programme comprises a selection of Scotch music, the date being that of St. Andrew's Day, which will also be celebrated at St. James's Hall by a concert of a similar description.

The directors of the Brighton Aquarium announce four grand orchestral concerts in the concert-room of that building on Saturday afternoons, beginning on Nov. 27; and an evening performance of "The Messiah" on Dec. 22.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Martyr of Antioch." This "Sacred Musical Drama," composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan for the recent Leeds Festival, and produced there with great success, has just been published by Messrs. Chappell, in a handy and inexpensive form. As stated in our notice of the Festival, the words are selected from Milman's poem. The merits of the music have already been recognised and recorded, and will soon again have to be commented on in reference to the promised performance of the work at the Crystal Palace. The pianoforte accompaniment in the edition published by Messrs. Chappell has been skilfully compressed from the orchestral score by M. Eugene d'Albert.

"The Building of the Ship." Cantata. By J. F. Barnett (Patey and Willis). The great success obtained by this work on its first performance at last month's Leeds Festival was chronicled at the time, and we have now merely to record the publication of this effective setting of Longfellow's text in a portable and inexpensive form, with a well-arranged adaptation of the orchestral accompaniments for the pianoforte.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have added to their valuable and extensive series of "Music Primers" a treatise on composition, by Dr. Stainer. The work is intended for beginners, but it contains many useful hints for masters as well as pupils; and, considering its small dimensions, is surprisingly comprehensive in its contents. The didactic instructions are clearly conveyed, and these are associated with numerous illustrations, in music type, many being extracts from the works of the great masters, with analytical remarks. The same publishers have issued (also as one of their "Music Primers") a useful abridgment of the "Dictionary of Musical Terms," by Dr. Stainer and Mr. W. A. Barnett. Most of the special information contained in the large volume has been reproduced in this shilling pamphlet, the compression having been judiciously made by Mr. K. M. Ross.

Handel's "Samson," Cherubini's second Mass (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.). These two masterpieces form recent additions to the long list of sacred compositions issued, by the eminent firm of Berners-street, in cheap and handy large octavo form. The oratorio is given with the omission of those few pieces which are usually left out in performance; two, however—the songs, "With plaintive notes" and "Great Dagon hath subdued our foes" having been retained, as they were in the recent performance of "Samson" at the Leeds Festival, for which occasion this edition was specially prepared. The pianoforte accompaniment has been revised from that of the German Handel Society. The Mass is that in D minor.

"Third Sonatina," by Stephen Heller (Forsyth Brothers). This is a recent production by the best of living composers for the pianoforte; and, although comparatively easy of execution, is full of the grace and charm which more or less distinguish all Heller's music. The intention of the series of pieces of which this forms one is to prepare young pupils for the study of the sonatas of the great masters—a purpose for which they are admirably calculated. The same publishers have issued an edition of the charming "andantino" belonging to the first of these sonatinas, and a pleasing valse (op. 188), by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, in which there is much individual character in association with the marked dance rhythm implied by the title.

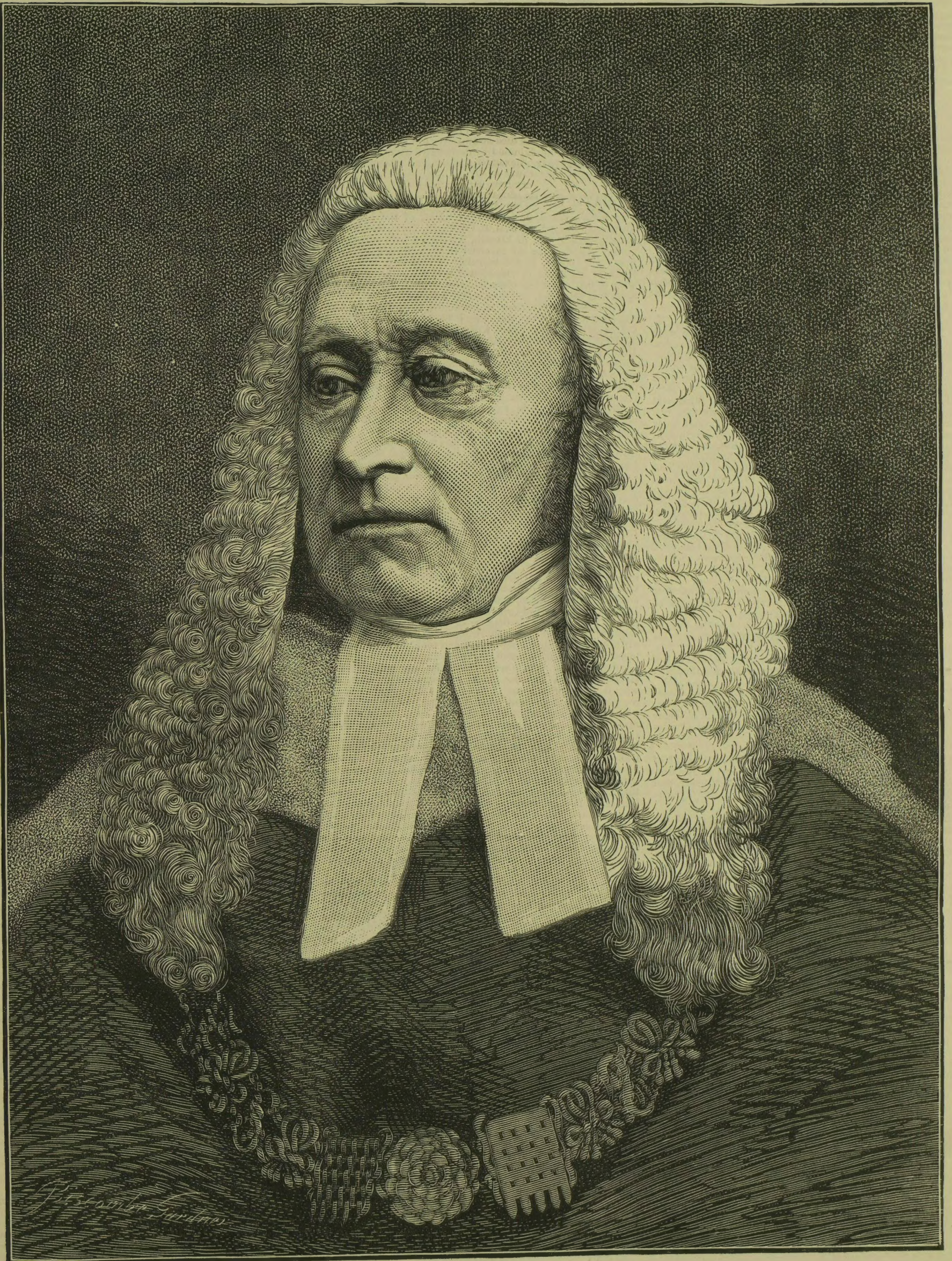
We are requested to make known that applications from English families for foreign governesses during the Christmas holidays will be gladly received at the Home in connection with the French Protestant Church at Bayswater, of which M. le Pasteur Du Pontet de la Harpe is the president. These holiday engagements have been a great boon in the past. Applications should be addressed to the directress, Mrs. Ryffel, 16, Powis-terrace, Westbourne Park.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts has accepted the invitation of the Stewards of the 216th Anniversary Festival of the Scottish Corporation to attend the banquet on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, when the Earl of Fife will preside.—Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts has signified his acceptance of the offer of the Madras command, and will leave England early next year to relieve Sir Neville Chamberlain, who will be appointed Commander-in-Chief, should his health permit him to accept the post.

Sir Bartle Frere gave a lecture last Monday to the members of the Royal Geographical Society on "Temperate South Africa, Considered as a Trade Route to the Central Equatorial Region." He described the configuration of the country, and expressed his opinion that South Africa was admirably fitted to become the home of white men. There was no difficulty in penetrating to the Zambesi from the Transvaal, and if a traveller only proclaimed himself a countryman of Livingstone the Chiefs would cordially welcome him and forward his objects.



1. Coast Guardsmen. 2. South Shields Rocket Apparatus thrown to a Wreck. 3 and 5. Men of Volunteer Brigade 4 Tynemouth Rocket fired from Spanish Battery to Pier opposite. 6. Bringing out the Rocket Apparatus at the Pier, Sunderland.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER J. E. COCKBURN, BART., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF MARCH 27, 1875.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE COURT.

A Council was held by the Queen at Balmoral last Saturday, there being present the Right Hon. Lord Young, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Charles L. Peel, Clerk of the Council. Parliament was further prorogued to Dec. 2. The members of the Council dined with her Majesty the previous evening.

Divine service was performed at the Castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, the Queen and Princess Beatrice attending. Mr. Campbell dined with her Majesty.

The last day or two of the Queen's residence at Balmoral were occupied by her Majesty and the Princess in paying farewell visits to those residents in the district who have the honour of the Queen's friendship and interest. Princess Beatrice visited Mrs. Campbell at the Manse on Monday, her Majesty having previously called upon her.

After a three-months' stay on Deeside, the Court left on Tuesday for the south. Notwithstanding that snow was heavily falling, her Majesty and the Princess drove in an open carriage from Balmoral to Ballater. A guard of honour of the 71st Highland Infantry was in attendance at the station. The special train left a few minutes past two and reached Perth shortly after six, when the Royal travellers dined, and afterwards proceeded on their journey to Windsor, where they arrived on Wednesday morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton and Captain Henry Hallam Parr have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George; and the "Albert Medal of the First Class" has been conferred on Seedie Tindal Farabani, serving in her Majesty's ship *Wild Swan*.

Sunday was the fortieth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess of Germany. The usual honours at Windsor were observed on Monday.

The Curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Manchester has received a letter from the Queen expressing her willingness to patronise the international horticultural exhibition which it is proposed to hold next year, and intimates that she will contribute £25 towards the fund.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham yesterday week from his visit to Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Birkbeck, at Horstead, near Norwich. The Duke of Edinburgh, who was engaged on a visit of inspection of the Coast-guard and Naval Reserves on the east coast, arrived the same day; and also the Russian Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, Earl and Countess Granville, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, and the Duke of Edinburgh and their guests, attended Divine service at Sandringham church, where the Rev. F. Hervey and the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, officiated. The Royal party separated on Monday, and the Prince and Princess left Sandringham on a visit to Lord and Lady Hastings at Melton Constable. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Wolferton to Great Ryburgh by a special Great-Eastern Railway train. At Great Ryburgh they were met by Lord Hastings, and drove with him to his residence. The intended visit of the Prince and Princess to Lord and Lady Aveland, at Normanton Park, Rutlandshire, this week was put off in consequence of the death on Saturday of Mrs. Heathcote, widow of the late Mr. H. W. Heathcote, of North Luffenham Hall, Stamford, uncle of Lord Aveland. Their Royal Highness's visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley House, which was expected to be made at the close of this week, has also been deferred.

The Prince has made frequent inquiries as to the state of Mr. Mark Firth. Prince Leopold has also telegraphed his sympathy.

At the dinner to be given to Sir Frederick Roberts at the United Service Club, the Prince will be present, and the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

The Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, left St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, last Saturday, for Montevideo. Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, are well.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, inspected the coastguard stations at Mundesley, Bacton, Hasbro', and Great Yarmouth on Monday, and left Yarmouth in the evening on a visit to Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P.

Princess Christian has accepted the presidency of the ladies' committee which has been formed by the Society of Arts for the purpose of holding a congress on domestic economy in London during the coming season. Her Royal Highness has consented to open a bazaar, which is to be held in the spring, on behalf of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche and Orphan Home in Stepney-causeway.

Prince William of Prussia concluded his visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, yesterday week. He, with Prince Christian, dined at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, and left in the evening for Germany.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT NORTH PORTS.

His Royal Highness, who holds the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of her Majesty's Naval Reserves, visited the ports of Tynemouth, Shields, and Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., for his official inspection of the Naval Reserve and Naval Volunteers, the Coast Guard, and the Life Brigade. He arrived by the night train at Newcastle early in the morning, and was met by the Mayor and Corporation, and by the officers of the Trinity House, with addresses of welcome. He immediately went down the river in a steam-launch, the *Conservator*, belonging to the Tyne Commissioners. It was very bad weather, raining hard, and with a nasty fog. In Shields Harbour, at half-past ten, the Royal Duke went on board H.M.S. *Wellesley*, training-ship for boys, which displayed only the Union Jack at the bowsprit and the Union Jack at the stern. The Duke, Sir Hedworth Williamson, the Mayor of Newcastle, and other gentlemen who accompanied him, were received by Mr. C. G. Nicholls, acting superintendent on board the ship, Captain Pocock being ill. With him were Mr. James Hall, of Newcastle, the Chairman of the Wellesley Committee, and a number of local gentlemen. Then followed a passing examination of the ship and a brief inspection of the lads, who in drill, swimming, and fire-extinguishing exercises acquitted themselves admirably. His Royal Highness expressed himself well pleased with what had come under his observation. He afterwards visited the training-ship *Castor*, and inspected the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers, with whom he was equally pleased. The Duke on leaving Shields went over to Tynemouth, and inspected the Coastguard, after which he had presented to him an address by the Mayor and Corporation of Tynemouth. He afterwards presented the Royal Humane Society's medal to J. W. Moore for saving the life of Robert Pearson while bathing. His Royal Highness subsequently inspected Tynemouth and Cullercoats Volunteer Life Brigade, and witnessed the working of

the apparatus. At the conclusion he addressed the volunteers, and expressed himself in complimentary terms on their efforts and the noble work in which they were engaged in saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen. He proceeded to South Shields, where, after being presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, he inspected the Coastguard and members of the Volunteer Life Brigade, who showed the working of the apparatus; and, in addressing them, he expressed himself much pleased with their efforts. The Duke afterwards visited Sunderland for the purpose of inspecting the Coastguard and Life Brigades. On arriving at the docks there, his Royal Highness was met by Alderman Gourley, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., M.P., and Mr. James Laing. After inspecting the sailors of Sunderland and Hartlepool, the Prince visited the Durham training-ship, and afterwards inspected the life brigade, subsequently returning to Whitburn, where he was the guest of Sir Hedworth Williamson. Next day his Royal Highness was to visit Seaham and the Hartlepoons, and then go on to Whitby, for similar inspections. Our Illustrations represent the proceedings at Tynemouth, Shields, and Sunderland, in the exhibition of the rocket and line apparatus. At Tynemouth, a rope was cast by these means from the Spanish Battery to the opposite pier; at South Shields, one was thrown over the wreck of a vessel that got aground in the late destructive gales. The scene at Sunderland is that of bringing the rocket apparatus to the pier.

DEATH OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The sudden death, last Saturday night, of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart., though in the seventy-eighth year of his age, has caused both surprise and sincere regret. He sat in court at Westminster Hall, with four other Judges, in the morning of that day, and walked home to his house in Hertford-street, where he dined, but went to bed at eleven o'clock in the evening, was seized with spasms of the heart, and died before midnight.

Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, born Dec. 24, 1802, was fourth son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, British Envoy in Columbia; his mother was a French lady of rank. He was nephew to the late Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he gained prizes for Latin and English composition, and a Fellowship of his college. Having studied law in the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar in February, 1829. He went the Western Circuit, but it was some years before he gained there any considerable professional reputation, though he was personally a social favourite in Devonshire, and constantly attended the Exeter Sessions as well as the Assizes. In the meantime, he was appointed by the Whig Government, in 1833, to serve on the Municipal Corporations Inquiry Commission, and practised before Parliamentary Committees, especially in the trial of election petitions. The first case where his characteristic genius for advocacy in the defence of an accused person, with a strong moral presumption in favour of innocence, which gave all the eloquence of genuine earnestness to the counsel's speech, occurred at Exeter just forty years ago. It was that of an excise officer named James Heurtzoake. He in a drunken frolic, toying with a pistol to frighten a woman who had locked him out of his lodgings at night, unluckily caused her death, and was indicted for wilful murder. Cockburn's speech for this man, with the comments of local journalism upon it, excited high admiration, and won him a good position on the Western Circuit. In 1843, at the Central Criminal Court, he achieved a success of wider renown by his defence of M'Naughten, the insane assassin, who had shot Mr. Drummond, private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, mistaking Drummond for the Prime Minister himself. Cockburn's sensibility to humane compassion was peculiarly vivid and keen, and he engaged with a passionate zeal in the task of conducting any case where it appeared to him that there was risk of a person being sent to the gallows who might possibly not be guilty of murder. This sentiment had prompted him, at a still earlier period, to join in the efforts that were made, in an instance where he was not professionally employed, to obtain a free pardon for Edmund Galley, convicted on insufficient evidence of a murder with highway robbery, and having had his capital sentence commuted to transportation for life. It is but a year or two since that Sir Alexander Cockburn, with Mr. Thomas Latimer, of Exeter, and others, having renewed their appeal on behalf of Galley, who is proved not to have been concerned in the crime, were enabled to procure the remission of this sentence, passed above forty years ago. Nothing was more characteristic of the late Lord Chief Justice than his voluntary devotion—often without fee or reward—to the investigation and advocacy of such cases as these.

As a robust and determined Liberal politician, though he seldom or never appeared on the platform of public meetings, the rising barrister soon won a seat in Parliament for the borough of Southampton. He gained additional popularity in the West of England by his defence of Mr. Latimer, the proprietor of the *Western Times*, when tried for a libel on the late Bishop Phillpotts, connected with the Totnes chapel business, and the imprisonment of the Rev. James Shore. He held the Readership of Southampton, and afterwards that of Bristol. In 1850 a famous party fight in the House of Commons, upon the vote to negative the censure of the Lords regarding Palmerston's violent and high-handed dealings with Greece in the Pacifico compensation claims, afforded him an opportunity of doing the Whigs a signal service. Cockburn made the most effective speech in that debate, except Lord Palmerston's own speech, and got the Solicitor-Generalship for his reward a very few days after. He was knighted, of course, and became Attorney-General in the following year. He again held that office from 1853 to 1856, conducting the law business of the Crown, and many notable cases, both in the civil and the criminal courts, with unsurpassed ability. No counsel was more dexterous in cross-examination, without ever being harsh or peremptory, and none was more persuasive in his speech and manner; with a genial presence, a charming voice and expressive countenance, and somehow reminding one of the tone and effect of Charles Dickens as a public speaker, his advocacy gave real pleasure to the audience of a trial. Among the cases which he then conducted were the defence of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, now Cardinal, for a libel on the Rev. Dr. Achilli; the prosecution of William Palmer, a surgeon, for poisoning several persons at Rugeley; and two famous will cases, the Hopwood and the Swynfen case, which turned upon the alleged insanity of the testators.

In November, 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in June, 1859, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. There were, no doubt, among his contemporaries on the Bench, more learned and profound lawyers, even in the science of common law; but scarcely at any time an abler, shrewder, more attentive, more upright and industrious Judge. In the most important and difficult cases, his elaborate written judgments were compositions of the highest literary excellence, as well as masterly reviews and critical discussions

of the arguments and facts at issue. They ought to be carefully edited in a form convenient for general reading, and not confined to the ordinary law reports. Our space will not admit of recapitulating the circumstances even of the most remarkable trials at which the late Lord Chief Justice presided. There was the Lord Cardigan libel case; that of Mrs. Olivia Ryves, claiming to be a Princess of the Royal Family; that of the prosecution of Governor Eyre after the Jamaica massacres; that of "Saurin v. Starr," concerning the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy; the trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, in 1873; that of Henry Wainwright, for murder, in 1875; and others, which greatly affected the public mind at the time. Beyond his judicial duties, Sir Alexander Cockburn rendered valuable service to the country, in 1872, as its leading representative in the arbitration of the Alabama claims at Geneva. He afterwards set forth, in a powerful separate exposition, his arguments for a view of that question different from that of the majority of arbitrators. Pamphlets or letters treating of several grave matters of law reform, naturalisation of foreigners, constitution of the judicature, and the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, have been published by him within the last ten years. He was writing at the time of his death a series of essays in the *Nineteenth Century* upon the history of English laws of the chase, or game laws. In general accomplishments, as a scholar, a linguist, a connoisseur of art and of music, and a most agreeable social companion, Sir Alexander Cockburn greatly excelled. But those who personally knew the man esteemed him, above all, for his generous, kindly, even chivalrous disposition, and his ardent enthusiasm to vindicate any cause of public or private right. He never married, and declined the offer of a Peerage, but succeeded to the Baronetcy at the death of his uncle, in 1858.

We republish this week the Portrait which appeared in our Journal on March 27, 1875.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S NEW NOVEL.

The greatest of political novelists, if not, by any means, of modern statesmen, has used his enforced release from Ministerial cares to write a last clever story of English public and fashionable life in aristocratic circles of society. "Endymion" is nothing more or less than a return to the line which Mr. Disraeli took in "Coningsby," or rather, which he pursued between "Vivian Grey" and "Sybil," during his first attempts to win Parliamentary distinction. But this story is comparatively free from that importation of paradoxical and mystical theories of the history and philosophy of politics, which characterised two of those novels, as well as "Tancred," and the trick of which remained perceptible in some passages of "Lothair." That the noble author has, in his old age and vast practical experience, outlived the propensity to indulge in a romantic and visionary ideal of public affairs, we cannot safely affirm, having recently beheld the grandiose Oriental style of his policy in the foreign and Indian transactions of this kingdom. Imperial splendours of a magnificence almost unearthly, at any rate far beyond the needs and means of England as she actually is, will continue to haunt the mind of Lord Beaconsfield to his dying day. Whether he still retains his formerly professed fond faith in the destiny of the Jewish and Arabian nations to work out the social redemption of Europe by an infusion of Asiatic moral sentiment, we cannot pretend to say. The Semitic race is thus spoken of by a Baron Sergius. "There is little to these effects in the story of 'Endymion,' which has come out in three volumes, published by Messrs. Longmans, in the present week. Ten thousand copies of the first edition have already been sold, four thousand of which were at once taken by Messrs. Mudie and W. H. Smith, and by the Grosvenor Library, to be lent to a multitude of eager readers in London.

"Endymion," though it has a sound of heathen Greek, is the Christian name of a young gentleman whose surname was Ferrars, and who has no connection with the shepherd of Latmos, beloved of the Moon-Goddess on Mount Ida. This young fellow was the son of a Mr. Ferrars who, fifty years ago, was disappointed of an official place by the death of Canning, and secondly by the advent of the Reform Bill Whigs to power. Endymion and his sister Myra are the hero and heroine of a tale of social adventure and successful ambition, the spirit of which pervades all that the author has ever written, from "Vivian Grey" onwards, and may, in his view of human life, be regarded as the great motive to public effort.

Several of the real personages who filled an eminent position between 1830 and 1846, the time of Mr. Disraeli's restless and aspiring determination to achieve political renown, are very thinly disguised in the superficial portrait-sketches here met with. Lord Melbourne, very grossly caricatured, figures by the name of "Lord Montfort;" the late Lord Strangford, then Mr. George Smythe, appears as "Mr. Waldershare;" Lord Palmerston is "Lord Roehampton;" Mr. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, is "Mr. Sidney Wilton;" Prince Louis Napoleon, destined to become the late Emperor, shows off as "Prince Florestan," in a tournament like that of Eglintoun Castle; and some of the ladies, if it were proper to mention them, could be identified with as little trouble. We are not quite satisfied that it is right in this way to play with the characters of men and women not very long departed, and for whom many still living entertain feelings of personal affection and esteem. It is just that every public man, as well after his death as before, should have his real actions, opinions, and sentiments freely discussed by his countrymen. It is not fair that an imaginative writer of fiction mingled with fact—in what proportion no reader of Lord Beaconsfield, perhaps not every listener to his speeches, can easily distinguish—should invent sayings and doings for his contemporaries or predecessors. *Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet*, is a well-approved Horatian precept for the composer of an epic poem dealing with subjects of antique heroism, like those of Homer and Virgil; but we do not care to see this method applied to those of recent English history. It makes a story of modern life, no doubt, more interesting to readers whose chief pleasure in reading is to gratify personal curiosity. But it is far from being consistent with the principles of moral and social discretion, or with the true aims and proper means of literary art.

Enough about "Endymion" for to-day. It would be spoiling, perhaps, the enjoyment of some readers, before they can get hold of the book itself, to give them even the merest outline of this story. We do not say whether its plot has any dramatic or narrative interest, apart from the exciting allusions to great personages and great events, and the descriptions of splendid scenes and figures, which everybody has heard of, and which some remember to have seen. We do say that the book is very clever, amusing, entertaining, capital fun, "as good as a play" in the modern light-comedy vein, and therefore sure to be acceptable to a hundred thousand people of the upper and middle classes. Let them receive it and enjoy it in peace, without any needless criticism of the structure, the tone, or the tendency of this diverting tale, which is a decided literary success, inasmuch as it provides a good deal of

diversion. But we earnestly beg the younger readers of this day, and would beg those of the next generation, if the author were likely then to be read, not to believe, for instance, that Mr. Cobden resembled "Job Thornberry," or that the best and worthiest men, as well of the Conservative as of the Liberal party, about the years 1840 to 1846, were intimately known and fairly appreciated by the Mr. Disraeli of that time. It was far otherwise, indeed; and the virulent attacks he then made upon the characters of those men, especially upon that of Sir Robert Peel, should disentitle Lord Beaconsfield now to draw their portraits in the colours of fantastic imagination. That is all that need be said, upon this occasion, to qualify the general admiration of his great literary ability; of which "Endymion" is the last, and not the least brilliant, example.

Among the reprinted books of popular interest, which are likely to find an enlarged circle of readers, Mr. Henry Vizetelly's *Story of the Diamond Necklace* deserves a word of approval. That celebrated piece of Court scandal, nearly a hundred years ago, had really such a mischievous influence upon the position of Queen Marie Antoinette on the eve of the Great Revolution, as Carlyle has shown, that it claims the serious attention of students of French history. It is, besides, as narrated here by Mr. Vizetelly, a tale which has the fascination of intrigue and adventure in such a degree as to invite fresh perusal for the sake of mere entertainment. This edition, in a small cheap volume, will therefore command ready acceptance at the present day.

Chief of the divers right pleasant heralds that announce the coming of Christmas are the annuals. Miss Braddon's *Mistletoe Bough*, with its eighteen sprigs—stories and verses on various themes, by sundry authors, with engravings, filling more than a hundred pages—will be eagerly seized, and not readily let go. Routledge's annual appears this year under the title of *The Green Room*, a most appropriate title, having in view its contents. It is edited by Clement Scott, and has already been noticed in our columns. The *Round Table* annual, published at the Judy office, gives the stories of Four Flirts, and how they played their cards. It is edited by Ernest Warren, and the illustrations are by Nat Ludlow. Then we have the Christmas Number of *London Society*, well illustrated, with a good batch of tales. *Warne's Illustrated International Annual* contains original contributions by English and foreign authors, and is edited by Joseph Hatton. Mrs. Oliphant writes the tale, "No. 3, Grove-road," in "Good Cheer," the Christmas Number of *Good Words*; and the tale "High-Water Mark," for the Christmas Number of *Tinsley's Magazine*, is by Richard Dowling. As we were going to press yet another annual, Messrs. Grant and Co.'s Christmas Number, came to hand. It is entitled *Under Slieve-Ban, a Yarn in Seven Knots*; and a glance here and there into the tale shows that it is powerfully told. It has coloured illustrations; and is edited by Mr. R. E. Francillon, who has written a tale for our Christmas Number. Among the publications that welcome Christmas with jocund humour are *Hood's Comic Annual*, *Judy's Annual*, the *Fun Almanack*, and *Funny Folks' Annual*, all well stored with quips and cranks, and provocative of wretched smiles.

Yearly volumes of illustrated popular magazines have already made their appearance. There is none more pleasant and wholesome than the *Leisure Hour*. The *Girl's Own Annual* and the *Boy's Own Annual*, both issuing from the *Leisure Hour* office in Paternoster-row, contain large stores of entertainment for the young of both sexes. A good store of writings, by authors of approved position, for the instruction as well as harmless gratification of sober minds, is found in *Good Words* (Isbister and Co.), still edited by the Rev. Donald McLeod, brother of its genial and gifted first editor. The *Sunday Magazine*, produced in Ludgate-hill by the same publishers, is rather more distinctly religious, if not in its tone, at least in its choice of topics. Of the same character, and of considerable merit, is the *Sunday at Home*, issued by the Religious Tract Society. With similar aims and purposes, for the younger class of readers, Messrs. Wells Darton and Co. publish a weekly magazine entitled *Sunday*: the volume of which contains above two hundred engravings. Children may be kept quiet, by such means, on that day of the seven, when they are forbidden, in some families, to work or to play. There is also the *Fireside Annual*, edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock, in connection with *Hand and Heart*, which deserves equal commendation.

Mr. Herbert Fry has issued the eighteenth annual edition of his "Guide to the Charities of London," published by David Bogue, 3, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The book contains a mass of most useful information connected with the numberless charitable institutions of this great metropolis.

A SHARK AT MAURITIUS.

Our Illustration represents the capture and cutting up of a shark, 14 ft. long, which had been harpooned during its attack on the dead bullock floated for bait. The scene was alongside of the light-ship Beacon, at Port Louis, Mauritius. That vessel is shown, with the monster secured by the tail and neck in a pendent position, so giving a good view of its proportions. The first thing that strikes an observer is the ugly mask-like head, so short in the snout that it seems all jaw. When the shark opens its mouth, only one row of teeth appears set up; four others are behind, in the gums, but the shark has an immense number of teeth. The harpoon has struck through the liver, for the striker had a convenient choice of place afforded him by the closeness of the fish when it was engaged in dragging and sawing the flesh of the bullock. This female shark was about to have a progeny of twenty-eight, which resembled spotted dog-fish. The amateur shark-shooting and harpooning club at Mauritius have had good sport. The one which our Artist, Major H. G. Robley, of the 91st Highlanders, has sketched, was the fourth they accounted for, not including the young ones, up to Sept. 30, in this harbour; these were of sizes from 9 ft. to 15 ft. in length. The teeth of the shark are very fine ivory, and the French or native fishermen judged the age of this one between thirty and forty years. A favourite bait for these monsters is the carcass of a dog. Several sharks were shot immediately under stern of the light-ship in the act of turning over to gorge. All the sharks killed or wounded with a rifle, on their sinking, were eaten by the others. This fact was revealed by the debris of meat and liver coming to the surface on those occasions. The flesh of a big one sells in the native bazaar for about £2, the liver giving an oil that is used medicinally, also for harness. The young are a tit-bit for the Asiatics in this island. The smell of the skin, however, is very strong and objectionable to a European nose.

The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden has appointed Babu Ambika Churn Sen, M.A., and Synd Sakhawit Hossein, B.A., to the two Scholarships of £200 a year each recently created by the Bengal Government, to be held at the Royal Agricultural College Cirencester.

HOME NEWS.

The Lord Chancellor has issued an order permitting the closing of the offices of County Courts on Dec. 21, 27, and 28.

The Earl of Mexborough has returned 20 per cent of his rentals to his agricultural tenants.

Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner of Canada, who has been on a visit to the colony, has returned to London.

Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a salary of £2000.

Last Saturday the carcass of a whale eighty feet long was cast ashore on the north coast of Scotland.

The improvement in Mr. Mark Firth's condition continues, but it is stated that his progress to convalescence will be slow.

Mr. J. Colner has been appointed Secretary of the Emigration Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

For the year 1881 the meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Ryde. Mr. Benjamin Barrow, of Ryde, has been appointed President-elect.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has granted £2850 to the Cape Clear fishermen to enable them to embark in the mackerel fishing during the coming season.

The Missions to Seamen Society has received £100 from Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., towards its chaplaincy for fishermen at Hastings.

The designs for the Afghan medal have been submitted to her Majesty for approval. The colour of the ribbon will be green and red.

On Tuesday afternoon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cowper left Dublin, to pay a short visit to the Marquis of Drogheda at Moore Abbey, Monasteren.

On Monday morning the twenty-eighth shelter erected by the committee of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund was opened at Portland-road Station cab-stand. It is the gift of the residents of Richmond, for which place it was originally built.

On Tuesday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new townhall for Bermondsey was laid in Spa-road by Mr. Churchwarden Porter, assisted by the Rev. J. Lawrence, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen.

The Shrewsbury Shirehall and Guildhall, which was erected in 1837, at a cost of £13,000, was yesterday week destroyed by fire. Several persons were injured in removing the valuable pictures from the grand jury room.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., who sat last week as umpire in the Staffordshire potters' wages dispute, has made his award. The men prayed for a return to the old rate of wages, which were reduced a year ago 8½ per cent. Mr. Brassey regrets that justice compels him to decide against the workmen, as trade does not appear sufficiently prosperous to justify an increase of wages.

Mr. E. Clark, Q.C., M.P., on Saturday last, at the theatre of the University of London, distributed the prizes and certificates to the candidates at the London and Streatham Centres of the Oxford Local Examinations. He incidentally mentioned that in 1858 he was a candidate at the first of the Oxford Local Examinations, and that he was the first Associate of Arts which that University had made.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in November was 88,987, of whom 50,124 were in workhouses, and 38,863 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 2854, 9692, and 9102 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 897, of whom 670 were men, 192 women, and 35 children.

The programme for 1881 of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education has been issued by the Council, the chairman of which is the Lord Chancellor, the chairman of the executive committee being Mr. J. F. Bramwell, with Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., as treasurer. The programme, which follows shortly upon the issue of the report, indicates a rapid increase in the activity of the institute compared with the first programme, that of January in this year. The present work contains many improvements and a great deal of additional matter.—The Cutlers' Company have arranged for a course of lectures upon subjects intimately connected with the materials used in the manufacture of cutlery, to be delivered at the hall of the company during the ensuing winter season.

A CRICKET-MATCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Wherever English gentlemen reside or sojourn, in every region of the globe, they may be found playing cricket; in Australia or India, in the Arctic Circle, or in the spice islands of tropical seas, they contrive, at some hour and season, to enjoy the display of skill in batting and bowling, which few men of other nations have attempted to imitate with any degree of success. Among those connected with the British Embassy at Constantinople, and others of our countrymen dwelling in that city, members of the Pera Club, with some military and naval officers who may be there on duty, this pastime has occasionally been resorted to, as is shown in our Illustration. The cricket-ground is on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the residence of her Majesty's Ambassador at Therapia, which is some miles north of the city. A match was played, on the 9th ult., by eleven selected equally from members of the Embassy and from among the officers of H.M.S. Antelope, the despatch-boat in attendance on the Embassy, against eleven of all-comers from the rest of the world. The former won easily; but we have not been furnished with the scores. It is Major the Hon. J. Colborne who has sent us a Sketch of this pleasant scene, which is laid in an open glade of a park, surrounded with ash and lime trees, behind which the hills of Anatolia rise in the distance; and there is a shady avenue to the left hand. His Excellency the Ambassador, and Envoy Extraordinary, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, has come out with his daughter at five o'clock in the afternoon, notwithstanding the endless bother of the Dulcigno negotiations, to refresh himself with a breath of the open air, and with this agreeable spectacle, to which a company of some two hundred ladies and gentlemen have also been attracted.

A STEEPLECHASE.

Aspirants to the fame of equestrian prowess in this country have sometimes, in the last resort, when the opportunities of fox-hunting do not yield them a sufficient amount of renown, been induced to appear among the gentlemen-riders in local sweepstakes or premium matches, over ditch and hedge, and all existing fences, perhaps with some additionally raised for the purpose, on a course marked out for the race. This sort of thing is called a "steepchase," because it is said to have been first essayed by undertaking to ride straight across country, leaping every intervening barrier, to a distant landmark afforded by the conspicuous church-spire of the

village two or three miles away. There are some parts of England, and even not far from London, where it could be done, and is done, in fact, upon stated occasions, with tolerable facility and safety. One hedge or ditch, in many agricultural or pastoral districts, is very much like another; the height or width has been prescribed by immemorial usage, and by common experience of the farmers for generations past; and if the horses running in the race have been accustomed to take the field in that neighbourhood, there is a fair chance of all doing pretty well.

We do not see that any particular comment is requisite to explain or enhance the interest of those lively Sketches, with which our artist, Mr. R. H. Moore, has illustrated the moving accidents of this kind of sport. The important preliminary operations of buckling the saddle-girths as tight as possible, and liquoring the horse's mouth, are, in the first place, here delineated, after which the amateur champion is seen taking off his overcoat, and receiving the homage of two lady friends. In mounting a restive horse, he is put to some trouble by the animal rearing, plunging, and bolting, as though to say, "I don't like it," in active protest against the dangerous career before him. We next see three competitors in the race at a formidable compound obstacle, consisting of a rail and a broad ditch, over which two of them have leaped, one pitching on the horse's head, and breaking the poor beast's neck. The third horse refuses, as they say, to "negotiate"—that is, in bill-discounters' phrase, "to accept," the ugly-looking "bit of timber" and the annexed "ducking-pond" which his master has been called on to approach. This rider may presently dismount, if he will, though he more probably will not, to offer his kindly help to the gentleman seated on the ground, who seems to be hurt, beside the dead body of his unlucky steed. It is questionable whether men have any moral right, or should be permitted by law, to engage in a pastime that brings much greater danger of cruel injury to the noble brutes they ride than is voluntarily incurred by the human performers.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 4.

SUNDAY, NOV. 28.	
First Sunday in Advent.	St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Prebendary Kempe.
Alphonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Baskin Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah i.; 1 Peter i. 22-ii. 11. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii. or iv. 2; John xi. 1-17.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. John Langhorne, Head Master of the King's School, Rochester.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Church, the Dean; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Hole.	Temple Church, 11 a.m. uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Rector.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. F. Gee, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Lamb.	
MONDAY, NOV. 29.	
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Skeleton of the Horse).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Bailey will deliver his Presidential Address in the Quadrangle, King's College).	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. C. Robbins on Sanitary Science in its Relation to Modern Architecture).	Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show (three days).
TUESDAY, NOV. 30.	
St. Andrew, apostle and martyr. Royal Society, anniversary, 4 p.m., annual dinner.	South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles); 8.30 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the New Zealand and Ceylon Government Railways).	Yacht Racing Association, council meeting, Langham Hotel, 11.30.
Races: Croydon Steeplechase.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Scottish Corporation annual festival (the Earl of Fife in the chair).	Albert Hall, Scotch Festival, 7.45 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.	
The Princess of Wales born, 1844.	Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.	Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, convocation, 8 p.m.	Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Hooppell on the Roman station of Vinarium [Bimchester]; Dr. Wake Smart on Roman Remains at Nursling, Hants).	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Superficial Muscles of Man)—and on Friday.
	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Graham Bell on the Photophone).
	Geological Society, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, DEC. 2.	
New moon, 2.56 a.m.	Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").
Sun partially eclipsed; invisible at Greenwich.	Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Frederick Townsend on an Erythraea new to England; Dr. Maxwell Masters on the Conifers of Japan).
Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1849.	Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. W. Ramsay, Miss Laura M. Passavant, and Mr. W. J. Hamilton).
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil born, 1825.	
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.	
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	
FRIDAY, DEC. 3.	
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Ernst Haeckel on the History of Pianoforte Playing).	Sacred Harmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Beethoven's Mass in C; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" and "Christus").
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Normal Values).	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. Hicks on Recent Researches Amongst British Pre-Cambrian Rocks).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Graham Bell on Visible Speech).	Archæological Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. G. Vinal on Furniture).
St. Anne's, Soho, special advent service, 8 (Mozart's Requiem, &c.).	
SATURDAY, DEC. 4.	
Mohammedan year 1298 begins.	Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	1 at 10 a.m.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, reduced to 32° F.	Minimum, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, reduced to 10 a.m. next morning.
Nov.	14 29.286	54.7	49.3	63	9	56.8	53.0		Miles. In.
	15 29.596	59.2	57.3	93	10	54.6	40.6	N. N.W. W.	625 0.185
	16 28.786	46.3	39.0	73	7	53.1	39.6	S. W.	220 0.440
	17 29.159	38.1	32.0	80	3	44.4	33.0	W.S.W. W.S.W.	553 0.020
	18 29.059	33.1	31.0	91	10	38.3	26.7	W.S.W. S.E.	184 0.000
	19 29.523	37.9	31.6	80	5	42.8	34.3	N. N.W. N.E.	325 0.500
	20 30.237	34.0	27.7	80	5	40.9	30.0	N.E. E.N.E.	340 0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.391	29.721	28.885	29.114	29.187	29.229	29.018
Temperature of Air	55.4	59.3	40.6	32.1	34.3	36.5	37.8
Temperature of Evaporation	55.4	59.9	45.4	36.6	31.6	36.5	32.5
Direction of Wind		S.W.	N.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	N.W.	N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	10 42	11 12	11 40	—	0 6	0 30



A CRICKET-MATCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



CUTTING UP A SHARK AT PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



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BLACK SERGE,
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THE WORLD'S REGATTA ON THE THAMES LAST SATURDAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WORLD'S REGATTA ON THE THAMES.

The "Hop Bitters" regatta, promoted by an American company who gave the very handsome sum of £1000 in prizes, did not promise very well at first, as there was a very needless delay in the arrangement of all the preliminaries; indeed, nothing was definitely settled until about three weeks ago. Then, however, a thoroughly representative committee was formed, and the members of it worked so well that not a single hitch occurred from start to finish. It was a series of sculling races, for prizes of £500, £300, £160, and £40, between professional oarsmen of all countries. So much care was exercised in the arrangement of the heats that the element of chance was quite eliminated; and when Laycock, Ross, Hosmer, and Warren Smith came together in the final heat on Saturday last, they afforded a complete example of the "survival of the fittest." The withdrawal of Hanlan from the contest was a general matter of regret. Still, we can quite understand that the champion did not wish to run the least risk of defeat through any accident that may so easily occur when four men scull together in a comparatively narrow river; and, if he only accepts Laycock's plucky challenge, the question of supremacy will be satisfactorily settled. There is not much to note with respect to the trial heats, which took place on the Thursday and Friday. England, as was generally felt must be the case, cut a very poor figure. Boyd is the only man we possess who is anything like a champion, and he did not compete. Elliott, who was not half fit, made a wretched show; and, though Hawdon and Nicholson sculled fairly well, and got into the second round, they have never ranked as first-class men. The great surprise of Friday's racing was the easy defeat of Trickett by Laycock and Warren Smith. It is now quite evident that the ex-champion is utterly out of form; and this makes it more than ever desirable that Hanlan should waive his right to a longer notice, and consent to meet Laycock. The final heat produced one of the grandest struggles in the history of boat-racing. Smith was out of it when they had gone a little more than a mile, but the other three kept close together right up to Chiswick Church. For the greater part of this distance Ross showed the way, and odds of 2 and 3 to 1 were betted on his winning. Shortly after passing the church, however, he was fairly worn down by Laycock, and a slight foul occurred as the indomitable Australian rowed up to him. This, however, did not affect the result in any way, and Ross's claim was very properly disallowed by Mr. Ireland, the umpire. At Barnes-terrace Laycock had taken a decided lead, and, going right away, won cleverly by nearly ten lengths, in 26 min. 44 sec., while Ross was about half that distance in advance of Hosmer, who had shown wonderful pluck throughout. The victory of the Australian was very popular, and he met with a great reception as he journeyed back to Putney on the umpire's boat.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all, it appears likely that the flat-racing season of 1880 will run its allotted course, instead of being brought to an abrupt close by frost. On Monday last skating was carried on not very far from London, and it seemed more likely that we should be engaged in that pastime to-day, than that we should witness the decision of the Kempton Park November Handicap. At the time of writing, however, there is a south-west wind, rain is falling heavily, and it seems probable that the Manchester and Warwick Meetings will only suffer from the postponement of a single day. The Shrewsbury fixture last week was fairly successful, though, with the exception of the two chief handicaps, most of the events were not far removed from the regions of plating. Prestonpans (9st. 11lb.) started a wonderful favourite for the Great Shropshire Handicap; but, though he ran prominently, his heavy weight and the deep state of the ground proved too much for him, added to which a mile course is not long enough to show his fine staying powers to the greatest advantage. The race fell to Misenus (7st. 10lb.), who is far too great a rogue to be trusted with any money, and it was not forgotten that he was defeated in a hurdle-race only a week previously. It happened, however, that on this occasion he was on his best behaviour, and ran as gamely as possible in a capital finish with Speculation (7st. 12lb.). The victory of Antient Pistol (7st. 5lb.) in the Shrewsbury Cup did not by any means compensate Mr. Gretton for the defeat of Prestonpans in the shorter race, as the former had been "bottled up" for so long that little or nothing was known of his form, and, owing to some mistake, his owner's commission was not executed. He only just managed to beat The Star (6st. 6lb.) by a short head, and the pair finished right away from the rest of the field, Rhidorooh (8st. 9lb.) and Out of Bounds (8st. 12lb.) cutting up very badly. Athol Lad added another to his long list of recent successes in selling races, and it cost 510 guineas to retain him—rather a long price at the end of the season. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the good fortune which attended Tom Cannon, as he secured something like half a dozen events with his small team. The meetings at Derby and Alexandra Park, which were brought off at the end of the week, do not require special notice.

The Altcar Club Coursing Meeting was scarcely so successful as usual. This was entirely due to the bad weather; snow lay very deep in places; the ground was so hard that many of the dogs could not show their true form; and, on the Wednesday particularly, hares ran very badly. The management was perfect; and Mr. Hedley as judge, and Wilkinson as slipper, got through their duties without the slightest mistake. The Sefton Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between Cedric, by Enterprise—Glent, and Casuist, by Gamble—Change; and the Earl of Haddington made a clean sweep of the Croxteth Stakes for puppies of the opposite sex, as the last three left in all belonged to him. These were Honour Bright and Honeydew, both by Fugitive—Honeydew, and Hawthorn Bloom, by Cræsus—Hawthorn. They are three good puppies, Honour Bright being perhaps the most promising, as she won all her courses in rare form. Debonnaire began wonderfully well in the Altcar Club Cup, but fell off considerably after his first spin, and was eventually put out by Deborah in the third ties, the latter then dividing the stake with Snuffbox. The capital form shown by the Earl of Sefton's kennel was a matter of general congratulation; and the victory of Lord Lurgan in the Molyneux Stakes with Master O.W. was thoroughly popular.

An account of the "Hop Bitters" World's Regatta appears elsewhere; so we need only note that the gallant victory of Laycock has made everyone most anxious to see a match between him and Hanlan. The Australian is eager for the fray, and, as he has met the champion with regard to date, we hope that a meeting will be arranged, as the race would excite immense interest, public opinion being so much divided as to the respective merits of the pair.

The Earl of Sheffield offers a prize of the value of 30 guineas, in the Cricketing Season of 1881, to the gainer of the highest batting average in the county matches against other clubs.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

A monument in memory of the late King Victor Emmanuel has been unveiled at Vicenza by the Duke of Aosta. Deputations from many of the Venetian communes were present at the ceremony.

The Chamber of Deputies began on Saturday last the discussion of the Budget Estimates for 1881. The Minister of Grace and Justice stated that a compromise had been come to with the Vatican with regard to sees in the gift of the Crown. The intended nominees of the Pope would first apply for the Royal nomination, and this would be granted if inquiries concerning them proved favourable. Menotti Garibaldi has written to the President of the Chamber, in his own and in his father's name, persisting in their resignation of their seats.

The funeral of Baron Ricasoli took place on Monday at Florence, in presence of the Duke d'Aosta, the King's brother, representatives of the two Chambers, the Premier, and delegates of all the great bodies of the State.

The activity of Vesuvius has considerably augmented. Lava is descending in large volumes on the Naples side in a direction parallel with the railway.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso attended the opening of the lectures on Jurisprudence at the Madrid Academy last week, and addressed the students. His Majesty said that with the help of the rising generation, who were animated by a love of law and justice, he hoped it would be proved that the system of Constitutional Monarchy offered a solid guarantee of order, and formed the most practical path of progress.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has rejected by forty-five votes against nineteen the proposal of the Minister for the Colonies, M. van Goltstein, to fix by law the proportion of the expenses of the East Indian Colonies which the Netherlands shall pay. The Chamber has unanimously voted the estimates of the East India Budget for 1881.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, a Berlin telegram says, hunted and killed eighteen wild boars on Saturday, and returned to Berlin well and hearty. His Majesty has since suffered from a cold.

All Germany was en fête on Sunday in honour of its being the birthday of the Crown Princess.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament last Saturday the debate on the Jewish agitation was begun. In answer to the first speaker, Count Stolberg, the Vice-President of the Cabinet, said the petition of which so much had been said had not been presented, and the Government did not contemplate any change in the law affecting the rights of Jews. The debate was resumed and concluded on Monday. Herr Richter made the chief speech of the day. The Rev. Mr. Stöcker made a brief defence, and was followed by Herr Löwe, the only Jew who spoke, and who showed that Herr Stöcker's statements were full of inaccuracies. There was no division.

The German Commercial Diet has met at Berlin for the discussion of several important questions, among them being those of the currency and of a modified railways goods tariff.

A Royal decree has been issued at Berlin ordering the establishment of a Prussian Politico-Economical Council, to consist of seventy-five members, chosen for five years.

The Prussian Government has decided upon taking steps to suppress betting on racecourses.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Budget debate in the Hungarian Diet was closed yesterday week, and the report of the Ways and Means proposed by the Minister of Finance to meet the expenses of the State for next year was accepted by a large majority.

Count Karoly, who some time ago killed Count Zichy in a duel, was last week sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the seconds to three weeks' imprisonment.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Agram on Monday, but on Tuesday the streets were again lit with gas.

The Czarewitch, accompanied by his family, returned to St. Petersburg on Monday from Livadia. His Imperial Highness was received at the railway station by the principal authorities.

RUSSIA.

General Loris Melikoff left St. Petersburg on Tuesday for Livadia, to accompany the Czar on his return to St. Petersburg. The authorities have taken all conceivable precautions to protect the life of the Czar on the journey.

The Czarewitch, accompanied by his family, returned to St. Petersburg on Monday from Livadia. His Imperial Highness was received at the railway station by the principal authorities.

DENMARK.

Yesterday week the King received in audience Nagaoka Meringoshi, who presented his credentials as Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SWEDEN.

Professor Nordenskjöld has been elected a member of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Legislature. He was supported by the party of the Bourse, and headed the poll with 1552 votes. His opponent obtained only 1190 votes, although he was the candidate of the labourers' party.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by 103 votes to 80, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the form proposed by the committee, with certain modifications.

AMERICA.

Congress is urged, in the annual report of the Secretary of War, to make grants sufficient to maintain the strength of the American army at 30,000 men, and to assimilate the Militia to the regular Army.

The report of the Indian Bureau exhibits a steady progress of the Indians towards civilisation. They number 256,000, excluding those in Alaska. All of them, with the exception of 18,000, are more or less under the control of the Government agents. Increased grants are asked for the education of the Indians, which is progressing satisfactorily.

According to the official investigation into the origin of the fire which occurred at the lunatic asylum, at St. Peter's, Minnesota, on the 15th inst., thirty-two persons were burnt to death.

The Government has received a telegram announcing the conclusion of a treaty on the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States between the American Commissioners and the Chinese Government.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Times says that intensely cold weather has spread over the United States and Canada, the temperature falling below zero in many places. Several persons have been frozen to death. The navigation on the lakes and canals has been closed much before the usual time; and barges containing 10,000,000 bushels of grain are fast frozen in the Erie Canal, causing a sharp advance in prices. The heavy frosts in the Gulf States have also imperilled the sugar and cotton crops.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from the Cape report severe fighting between the Basutos and the Colonial forces, the Basutos, who were the attacking parties, being in all cases beaten back with heavy loss.

A telegram from Sir G. C. Strahan, Administrator, Cape Town, was received on Monday at the Home Office, reporting the occurrence of several encounters with the Basutos, the emigrant Tembus, and the Pandomise. The telegram adds that no effective check has yet been made to the outbreak.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon arrived at Simla last Saturday morning, and left the same afternoon for Kurrachee. The Viceroy had held a grand durbar at Jacobabad, at which the Khan of Khelat was invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India. The same honour was conferred upon the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

On Monday the Viceroy arrived at Kurrachee, and on Tuesday inspected the harbour works and breakwater. The Municipality and Chamber of Commerce presented addresses to him, urging the completion of railway communication with the Punjab by bridging the Indus, and representing the necessity of harbour improvements, the establishment of a daily post with Bombay, and the reduction of the octroi duties. Lord Ripon was to start for Bombay on Wednesday evening.

The Times weekly telegrams state that there is very little news from Cabul or Candahar, but that "a general feeling of uneasiness prevails in India as to Ayoub's intentions." The weather and crop reports from the North-West Provinces state that rain is still wanted in many districts, but there is little or no distress anywhere except at Cawnpore and Rao Bareilly. There is no further news respecting the rising in Cashmere.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram dated Nov. 17, received from Sydney, states that at the General Election in New South Wales the members returned for East Sydney, including the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, are all Freetraders.

We learn by a telegram from Brisbane on Monday that the Queensland Parliament has been prorogued. The Government, which is now stronger than at the commencement of the Session, succeeded in passing the bill for the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway, the Pacific Islanders Labour Bill, and other Ministerial measures. The contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, commencing in February next, for the conveyance of the mails and immigrants via Torres Straits, has also been passed. Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor, has returned to Brisbane. The railway extensions to Roma and Withersfield respectively have been opened.

The Manitoba Legislature have been summoned to meet on Dec. 16, for the dispatch of business.

Audience was given on the 18th inst. by the Pope to the Bishop of Meath, who presented him with £1600, the proceeds of the Peter's Pence collected in his diocese.

Contrary to the orders of the commander, the Persian troops have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages around Charvaran. The Sheikh Abdul Kader has been attacked by a body of 1500 Persian cavalry. The Kurds fled to the mountains.

The monument erected in the cemetery at Evera to the memory of the French soldiers who fell on Belgian territory during the Franco-German war of 1870 was on Sunday unveiled in presence of a large crowd of spectators.

All uncertainty about the occupation of Dulcigno seems to be at an end. A telegram from Constantinople, dated Wednesday, states that Dervish Pasha has entered Dulcigno, after a slight engagement with the Albanians. The Montenegrins will sign the convention with the Turkish authorities, and on the departure of Dervish Pasha will occupy the place, under the protection of the international fleet.

THE RECESS.

The political atmosphere of the period even has been propitious for "Endymion," the publication of which novel has been one of the events of the week. Cabinet Councils have been held by Mr. Gladstone in Downing-street with a frequency which would have satisfied the superior personages whose exalted sentiments are copiously produced in the Earl of Beaconsfield's new story.

The Government survives the caustic criticism lavished upon the actions of the Ministry yesterday week by the Marquis of Salisbury. As Chairman of the banquet, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, to inaugurate—if Mr. Bright will excuse the use of the word—the Hackney Conservative Club, the late Foreign Secretary plainly meant his words to reach further than the metropolitan borough, which has returned to Parliament two members who occupy posts in the present Administration. His Lordship, with characteristic point, agreed with the Ministry in so far as they followed "the policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government;" but had plenty of irony for the "International Naval Review," and jeers for the notion that the mere assemblage of the fleet could bring about the surrender of Dulcigno by the Albanians to the Montenegrins. The noble Marquis, however, did not fail to qualify these ironical references to the "European Concert" with an expression of an earnest hope that the Sultan would now fulfil his treaty obligations. "What is the condition to which the Ministry has brought Ireland?" next asked his Lordship. The answer he supplied was that the speeches of Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian and of Mr. Forster in the House of Commons, and of Mr. Bright at Birmingham, had encouraged the appeals to violence and intimidation in Ireland, which had resulted in the shooting at landlords and had latterly called for a Boycott Relief Expedition. The trenchant address of Lord Salisbury was, in a word, a lively rally delivered to the Conservative Party at large; and his Lordship had the advantage of being seconded by some of the ablest lieutenants of the Party: Sir Hardinge Giffard and Mr. Edward Clarke, whose speech in proposing "Church and State" was evidently designed to make an impression.

The Liberals of Bristol were on Tuesday as lively and confident as if the Cannon-street philippics had never been delivered. A monster "soirée," attended by some thousands, was given by the Bristol Operatives' Liberal Association in the Colston Hall; and the speeches of Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Henry Broadhurst accorded loyal support to the Government. Mr. Mellor, Q.C., who spoke at the same meeting, indulged in the prediction that Mr. W. Rathbone (who will on Tuesday next contend with Mr. J. Ellis Nanney for the representation of Carnarvonshire) will be returned by "a larger majority than that secured by Mr. Watkin Williams." From Ireland come the usual reports of "houghing" cattle, reinstating evicted tenants, and appeals to violence by members of the Irish Land League. The Crown Prosecution of Mr. Parnell and his associates meantime reached a further stage on Tuesday, when the Similitar was lodged in the Crown Office, Dublin.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NORFOLK.

As the proprietor of Sandringham, and a frequent resident there, his Royal Highness is quite a Norfolk country gentleman. He seldom omits to visit every institution of that great agricultural county. On Thursday of last week he went to look at the annual fat cattle show at Norwich. The Prince drove over from Horstead Hall, where he had been staying with Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P. He was accompanied by Lord Hastings, Lord Coke, Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., and Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness was heartily cheered as he passed through Norwich. The streets were plentifully decorated with bunting. At the cattle show the Prince was received with a Royal salute by a guard of honour composed of the 1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteers. On alighting from his carriage he was received at the door of the hall by the Mayor (Mr. S. Grimmer) and the president (Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.). Several noblemen and gentlemen were present. Lord Stafford, Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., Mr. W. A. Tyssen-Amhurst, M.P., the honorary director of the show (Mr. Chambers), the Sheriff of Norwich (Dr. Eade), and the Deputy-Mayor of Norwich (Mr. H. Bullard). The Prince was conducted through the show by the hon. director and the president. He arrived just in time to witness the award of the champion prizes, in which he took much interest. The cattle classes at this show contained sixty-seven entries, and included some grand animals. Her Majesty the Queen was an exhibitor, and won the first prize for shorthorn heifers with an animal bred at Windsor, and the first prize for shorthorn cows. The Prince of Wales was an exhibitor in the cross-bred cow class, the Norfolk and Suffolk red-poll classes, and the class for steers of any breed, winning several prizes and a "highly commended." Among other exhibitors were Mr. J. J. Colman, Sir R. Beauchamp, R. Wortley, and other well-known breeders. Mr. J. J. Colman won the £100 Plate for the best beast in the yard; also the £20 Plate for the best ox or steer with a magnificent shorthorn, bred by Mr. H. Overman; the Champion prize for the best Norfolk red-poll beast, and the first prizes in three classes of South Down sheep. On leaving the show his Royal Highness drove to the residence of Mr. J. J. Colman, at Carrow House, where he took his luncheon. Among those invited to meet the Prince were Viscount Coke, Lord Hastings, Lord Stafford, Sir R. J. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Tyssen-Amhurst, M.P., Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., Mr. J. H. Tillett, M.P., Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., Mr. H. Birkbeck, the High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. H. LeStrange), the Mayor of Norwich, the Sheriff of Norwich, the Deputy Mayor of Norwich, the Rev. Canon Heaviside, Colonel Boileau, Mr. C. S. Read, Mr. R. Leeds, and Mr. J. A. Colman. Subsequently the Prince went through the extensive mustard and starch mills of Messrs. J. and J. Colman. In the evening he returned to Horstead Hall. We present some illustrations of his visit to Norwich.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT AGRAM.

We present more than a dozen illustrations of this extraordinary and destructive visitation of nature, some accounts of which have already been published. It was on the 9th inst. that the earthquakes began throughout Southern Austria, from Vienna to the Adriatic and the frontier of Bosnia. In the capital a rather violent shock was felt, and at Sarajevo, Derbent, Brod, Pola, Trieste, Zilli, Klagenfurt, Fünfkirchen, Odenburg, Marburg, Laibach, and Gross-Kanisch. At Agram, the capital of Croatia, three shocks of earthquake occurred that day, but the first, at 7.14 a.m., was the most formidable, and lasted ten seconds; the second, also severe, occurred at 7.30; while the third, which was the weakest, took place at 8.28 a.m. The first shock is described as circular. It was followed by violent oscillations from north-north-east to south-south-west. After it the whole town was covered by a dense cloud of dust caused by the falling down of chimneys, walls, and houses in every direction. Two churches—the cathedral and the Church of St. George—fell in, and there is scarcely a house in the whole town which has not been more or less injured. The larger and more massive buildings seem to have suffered most. The residence of the Archbishop and most of the public buildings, though they have not actually fallen, have become uninhabitable. The first shock on the 9th inst. affected principally the upper town. The old fortress, situated on a hillock which projects into the Valley of the Save, and containing the State buildings, greatly suffered, as well as the cathedral, numerous parts of the Archbishop's palace, the public schools, and other edifices. There was another violent earthquake two days later, on the 11th, and this more affected the lower town, which is built on the plain and inhabited by shopkeepers, manufacturers, and artisans. The scenes of dismay and confusion were both sad and strange. All the offices, schools, and most of the shops were closed, the numerous coffee-houses and wine shops alone being densely crowded. Thousands soon left the town by rail. Others encamped during the night in the piercing cold and dense fog around the watch-fires in the two spacious squares, while the remainder fled far away into the open country. "High officials and rich merchants, with their families, sought refuge in cabs or in the open air. The whole population was agitated with one fear lest the earth should open and swallow them up. The misery was indescribable. It is only to be compared to that which reigned in Szegedin last year at the time of the floods. The inhabitants of that city were as little prepared for such an event as people in London or Paris, and yet the havoc has been almost as disastrous as that of many similar convulsions in South America. Agram is a town of 20,000 persons, nearly 300 miles south of Vienna, and 100 miles inland from Trieste.

The Ban or Governor of Croatia, Count Pejacsevics, at once appeared on the spot and went through the town trying to calm the excited population, and taking the necessary measures to secure safety, where this was possible, and to establish order. The Government engineers were placed at the disposal of the town authorities, and masons and workmen were brought to remove the buildings that were threatening to fall and to support those which could still be saved. Other shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a tremendous thunderstorm, took place last week, on the night of Friday, and on Saturday night and Sunday last.

Nearly half the population of Agram had fled from the city in panic. But the actual loss of life was less than a score of persons. Among the minor inconveniences consequent upon the disaster, the total suspension of lighting by gas was severely felt. The inhabitants were deprived not only of light by night, but of fire by day. The chimneys of most dwelling-houses had fallen down; and, though the cold was very severe, the citizens could not venture to light their fires as usual.

The damage to the Cathedral is so great that the tower at least will have to be pulled down and rebuilt from its foundations; but it is feared that the nave is also irremediably ruined. The Agram Cathedral is one of the oldest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in the Austrian Empire. It was consecrated so long ago as 1217. One of its most valuable art treasures, a Crucifixion, had been sent to Vienna

for the purpose of restoration. The loss and damage in works of art and antiquities in the city is very great.

A wonderful natural phenomenon was observed at Resnick, about seven miles from Agram. There a number of fountains of hot water and mud burst out from the earth. These geysers, which resembled the well-known hot springs in Iceland, were, however, only temporary. It was also noticed that all the rivers and streams within a certain distance round Agram suddenly rose more than a yard above their previous and usual level.

Our illustrations are supplied by the photographs of Messrs. Krajek and Fikert, of Agram, and sketches taken on the spot by Mr. Wallsee.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, Alfred James; Perpetual Curate of Marazion Chapel, Cornwall. Adams, R.; Assistant-Chaplain at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Aitkens, Albert; Chaplain, Bath United Hospital. Atkinson, Arthur; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral. Bacon, James Henry; Rector of Great Gonerby. Baldwin, Octavius de Leyland; Chaplain of the Chorley Union Workhouse. Burnside, Henderson; Curate-in-Charge, St. Saviour's, Forest-gate, London. Carr, William Henry; Vicar of Kimberworth. Chapman, George; Minister of the District of the Annunciation, Brighton. Chase, Charles Henry; Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard. Chatto, J. T. C.; Vicar of Stourton Caudle, Dorset. Dodd, Henry Russell; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral. Estridge, Loraine; Vicar of Lodsworth, Sussex. Fertel, William Joseph; Vicar of Willoughby-with-Wysall. Fleming, Sydney Hall; Rector of East Chinnock. Forbes, Arthur Fraser; Vicar of Matfen, Northumberland. Foster, C. H.; Curate of Bonne Bay, Newfoundland. Furley, E. M.; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Guernsey. Garrett, William Whitehall; Vicar of Cramlington, Northumberland. Girling, John Calk; Rector of Cottishall, Norfolk. Gretton, Henry; Minister of the District of All Saints', Crowborough. Grigson, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Rosliston. Hall, Webster; Rector of Dalby. Hanbury, John; Curate of West Malvern. Hinde, C. L. M.; Vicar of Flockton-cum-Wenby Grange. Hines, Roger; Vicar of Shepreth. Hulme, James; Perpetual Curate of New District of Woodside. Hunt, H. G. Bonavia; Chaplain of Trinity College, London. Jenkins, John; Vicar of Capel Curig. Joy, Frederick Walker; Curate of Grakehall. Kelly, William Frederick; Vicar of Lacey Green. Loyd, Lewis Haig; Vicar of St. Lawrence, Northampton. Mason, John Williams; Rector of Meldon, Northumberland. Morgan, John; Rector of Trefdraeth. Moxon, George Henry; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon. Osborne, Henry Trimmer; Vicar of Riseley. Paine, Jesse; Perpetual Curate of Rowton. Payne, C. L.; Chaplain at St. Pierre, Miquelon, Newfoundland. Pennington, P.; Vicar of Bolton, Westmorland. Phillips, John William Heigham; Rector of Little Whelnetham. Piggott, Thomas; Minister of St. Stephen, Upper Holloway. Pryce, John; Vicar of Bangor, Carnarvonshire. Pudsey, Charles Douglas; Perpetual Curate of Newton-on-Rawcliffe. Riddle, A. E.; Perpetual Curate of Rydal, Westmorland. Riley, Henry F.; Curate of St. James's, Hereford. Roberts, Edward Dale; Minister of the New Church of St. Paul, Lozells. Robins, George Augustus; Rector of Eccleston. Ruxton, Augustus Frederick Dashwood; Curate of Well. Sanderson, J. S.; Missionary at Randon, Newfoundland. Saxby, G. F.; Curate-in-Charge of Felton and Long Framlington. Smith, C. E.; Curate of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. Smith, Edward Snowden; Rector of St. Mary's, Wavertree. Spencer, Walter; Vicar of Sapiston. Temple, J. W.; S.P.G. Missionary, White Bay, Newfoundland. Tew, E. L. H.; Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons of North and East Yorkshire. Upperton, Charles Stuart; Honorary Canon of Chester. Wade, Frederick; Rector of Tatenhill. Walker, A. M.; Rector of St. Stephen's, near San Fernando, Trinidad, W.I. Walker, Augustine Harley; Perpetual Curate of Kingskerswell. Walker, John; Rector of Whalton. Whiteley, Charles Edward; Chaplain at Madras. Wilkie, David; Assistant-Chaplain, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris. Willson, E. N.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southwark. Wilson, Robert Wetherell; Perpetual Curate of Shotley, Northumberland. Woolmer, C. E. Shirley, Vicar of Deal; Vicar of Ramsgate. Young, William Frederick, Curate of Edlington.—*Guardian*.

The Revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament completed their labours on the 11th inst., having sat upwards of four hundred days.

The Church of St. Stephen, Edge-hill, Liverpool, is being removed from one side of the street to another for a railway improvement. It was built from designs by Sir G. Scott.

A diocesan conference has been held in the Isle of Man, under the presidency of the Bishop, who, after explaining the Burials Act, warmly advocated the erection of a cathedral, towards forwarding which object a committee was formed.

The Bishop of Lichfield says that £50,000 has been subscribed, out of the £74,000 required, for the establishment of the new Southwell bishopric, and he hopes that at the end of next year all will be collected.

A meeting of those interested in the maintenance of Whitechapel church was held on the 11th inst., when it was reported that Mr. Coope, M.P., was prepared to undertake the greater part of the responsibility which would be incurred in rebuilding the church.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have started a movement for obtaining a large bell. A bell of twelve tons weight would cost about £2500; of this sum the Dean and Chapter have already collected half, and they ask for public subscriptions to complete the amount.

The Rev. Carr John Glyn, who for fifty years past has filled the office of Vicar of Wychampton and Stanbridge, Dorset, has been presented with a handsome silver salver and tea-kettle, of the value of £150, and also with a purse containing £175, the latter to be forwarded by him to the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he has long been an active member.

A painted window, the gift of the Freemasons of the neighbourhood, has been inserted in All Saints', Llanelly, in memory of the Rev. Arthur H. P. Trewman, late curate of the church, who died in 1876.—Through the munificence of Mr. James Gray, beautiful stained glass has been put into the fine east window at East Garston, Berks. The work was intrusted to Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake.

On the 2nd inst. the Bishop of St. David consecrated the new church of Llangwryxton, a small town upon the hills nine miles from Aberystwith. The present Vicar, the Rev. Morgan Evans, has worked so efficiently in his parish that a larger church has become necessary to accommodate the parishioners. Mr. Loxdale, of Castle Hill, has given liberally, in addition to his gift of the site, and permission to raise building stone from his lands; yet, though the Vicar is promised a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society, and he himself has given most generously to the funds, there remains a heavy sum for which he is responsible.

The parish church of East Barnet has recently been much improved by the addition of a new chancel. The oldest part of the building dates from 1100 A.D.; it was originally a small structure of Norman architecture, which has been added to at different times. The new chancel, from designs by Mr. Rowland Barker, has been built by Mr. H. Francis Church, a chief clerk in Chancery, and churchwarden of the parish, in memory of his wife. A handsome east window, the tracery of which is copied from the Lady Chapel of St. Albans Abbey, is the gift of Mr. Frederick S. Parker, of the Grange, East Barnet, the parish churchwarden.

The Bishop of Salisbury on the 9th inst. 'consecrated the sumptuous church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, which has been built at South Tedworth by Sir John Kelk. The designs were made by Mr. Johnson; but, that gentleman dying before the work was begun, they have been carried on by Mr. Gordon, son of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Gordon, of Salisbury. The church, which has cost £12,000, is in the Early English style, and will accommodate 160 worshippers. The reredos, which represents the Via Dolorosa, has been beautifully carved by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The south transept is screened off, and is treated as the Kelk chapel.

Lord Penzance gave judgment last Saturday at the House of Lords in the cases of the Rev. W. Enraght, of Bordesley, and the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting. The cases were similar to that of Mr. Dale, and in each instance Lord Penzance pronounced the defendant in contempt, and directed notice to that effect to be given to the Court of Chancery.—Mr. Dale's sympathisers met in large numbers on the 18th inst. in St. James's Hall, the platform being occupied by delegates from one hundred and five district unions and local branches of the English Union. Letters were read in support of the attitude maintained by Mr. Dale from Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon.

The Extra Supplement.

ALBANIAN SKETCHES: MONTENEGRIN HOSTAGES OF WAR.

Until within very recent times, it was the invariable practice of both the Arnauts and Montenegrins to decapitate all enemies, conquered either in battle or raid, and to spare only those who surrendered before the conflict, the property which they took from an adversary being always looked upon as their own, and as a reward for courage. M. Broniewski has left a graphic account of the ferocious appearance of a Montenegrin warrior of some fifty years since. "It was a terrible spectacle," he says, "to see the Montenegrins rushing forwards, with the heads of slaughtered enemies suspended from their necks and shoulders, and uttering savage yells." Ten years later it was no uncommon sight to see the warriors of Tzernagora enter Cetinje, each man bearing in triumph the heads of the Turks he had vanquished; or to behold the Vladika, in his dual capacity of Prince and Bishop, surrounded by all the Senate, call out these conquerors one by one, and, embracing each, hang round his neck a silver medal in acknowledgment and reward for the sanguinary tokens he brought. Sir Gardner Wilkinson mentions a conversation he had with this Vladika respecting the barbarous custom adopted by his people and the Turks, of cutting off the heads of their enemies and exposing them on stakes as trophies of victory and revenge. But although the Vladika appeared to be fully alive to the evil results of this practice and desirous of its discontinuance, he added, "It is impossible for us to be the first to abandon it, or to propose that it should be abolished; for the Turks would inevitably attribute our humane intentions to fear, and, in their usual way, requite us with increased vexations. Our making any propositions of the kind would almost be tantamount to an invitation to invade our territory; and I must continue to regret what I cannot venture for own security to discontinue." Happily, to-day, the humanising influences of outer civilisation have penetrated even to the rocky fastnesses of the Albanian borders; and, although raids and forays and wars are almost as endless now as they were in the Vladika's reign, the sanguinary trophies no longer disfigure the tower at Cetinje or grimly ornament the stakes around the Pashalic of Scutari. Indeed, the value which the Albanians now set upon the lives of their Montenegrin prisoners is infinitely higher than they ever got for their heads, and many an incursion is made by the Clementi Arnauts into the Black Mountain, solely to carry off captives. Our illustration shows a party of Arnaut mountaineers returning from such an expedition. "The moon is up and yet it is not night," as the swift, high-prowed Londra moves across the Lake of Scutari from the Montenegrin frontier towards the Clementi highlands, rising in dun and purple masses from the burnished waters of the eastern shore. The boat is full of armed men returning from a successful foray "over the border." The clansmen stand to their oars and chant to the rhythm of each stroke the weird war-song of their tribe, whilst the chief mounts guard over the dejected group of Montenegrin male and female Hostages of War.

ATHOL MAYHEW.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize distribution and regimental ball of the 10th (late 19th) Middlesex was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 18th inst. Colonel Oxley, referring to the state of the regiment, mentioned that the battalion was now 1000 strong, the efficient for this year being 895, and of the 105 non-efficient forty are recruits, most of whom joined in October last. Application had been made to the War Office to increase the strength to twelve companies. The regiment is now wholly clothed in scarlet, and is to be congratulated in having for its honorary Colonel that distinguished soldier General Sir Daniel Lysons. The detachment sent to Aldershot last summer fully sustained the credit of the regiment, and he (Colonel Oxley) hopes to be able to take the whole battalion there next summer. Mrs. Oxley then distributed the prizes. The hall was afterwards cleared for the ball.

The distribution of prizes to the London Rifle Brigade took place last Saturday at the Crystal Palace, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, as usual, attending in state to do honour to the ceremony. The Lady Mayoress, on account of a domestic affliction, was unable to be present; but her place was kindly assumed at a moment's notice by Lady Waldegrave. The prize-list for the year showed an aggregate of 170 marksmen, the gold medal as the best shot being taken by Private Fleet of the O company, whilst the non-commissioned officers of the K company were awarded the distinguishing badges of cross rifles and crown as the best shooting company.

Lieutenant-General Willis, C.B., commanding the northern district, distributed the prizes to the members of the 5th L.R.V. (Liverpool Rifle Brigade) at the Philharmonic Hall on Friday evening last. The corps was drawn up in the building under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tilney, and received the General with a salute. There was a large number of spectators present to view the interesting proceedings. Lieutenant-General Willis addressed the men at some length. He stated that there are over 200,000 enrolled in the United Kingdom, of whom 95 per cent are efficient.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual contest for the championship of the Queen's (Westminster) was brought to a close at the Government Rifle Ranges, Wormwood-scrubs, and resulted in a fine struggle for the much-coveted honour among several of the best shots of the regiment. Colour-Sergeant Brooking, one of this year's Queen's Sixty, won the badge, having made the best aggregate in all the contests.



1. Tomb in Cathedral. 2. Franciscan Church, damaged. 3. Agram, before the earthquake. 4. Interior of Cathedral, ceiling fallen. 5. Cathedral Tower. 6. Commercial Bank of Croatia. 7. Clergy Residence. 8. St. Catherine's Church. 9. Divine Worship in the Jellachich Place. 10 and 11. Private Houses. 12. Archbishop's Palace. 13. Desig's Coffee-house. 14. Mud Volcanoes at Resnick.

EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKES AT AGRAM, THE CAPITAL OF CROATIA.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

OBITUARY.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR CHARLES YORKE.

Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel second battalion Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, died on the 20th inst. He was born in 1790, the son of Colonel Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower, by Juliana, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Dodd, of Swallowfield, Berks. He entered the Army in 1807, and attained the rank of Field Marshal in 1877. He served in the Peninsula with the 52nd Regiment, being present at the Battles of Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; at Nivelle, Orthes, and Badajoz he was wounded, and received the war medal and ten clasps; he subsequently, still in the army of his old commander, shared in the crowning victory of Waterloo. We may add that he was Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Cork in 1842 and in the North of England 1842 to 1851, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from 1854 to 1860. Previously to his transfer to the Rifle Brigade, he had the Colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment. The portrait of Sir C. Yorke was given in our Number of June 16, 1877.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England, on the 20th inst. A portrait and a memoir of Sir A. Cockburn are given in this Number.

The Rev. John Power, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, J.P. He was formerly Proctor of the University of Cambridge, and was three times elected Vice-Chancellor.

Colonel Charles Darby, late of the 86th Regiment, at Leamington, in his fifty-ninth year. He entered the 2nd Regiment in 1839, and served in India in 1845, and in 1857 and 1858. He attained the rank of Colonel, 1870.

Colonel Peard, who was well known twenty years ago as "Garibaldi's Englishman," on the 21st inst., at his residence, Trenyhoon, near Fowey, Cornwall. Colonel Peard shared the adventures of the Italian Liberator during several of his arduous campaigns, especially that of 1860, when he was warmly thanked by Garibaldi for his services.

Lady Janet Walrond, sister of the late Earl of Rosslyn, and widow of Bethell Walrond, M.P. (Marquis de Vallado), of Dulford House, Devon, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 6th inst., in her eightieth year. She became a widow in 1876, having one son, Henry Walrond, now of Dulford House, Marquis de Vallado, and one daughter, Harriet.

Dr. Alfred Hudson, one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary for Ireland, a very eminent and esteemed physician of Dublin, on the 21st inst. He practised originally in Navan, and on removing to Dublin soon took a leading position, and became, after the death of Sir Dominic Corrigan, the first consulting physician there. He was at one time President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

Mr. Robert Lingon Burton, of Longner Hall, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th inst., aged forty-four. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Burton, of Longner Hall, by Catherine, his second wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, of Oakeley, and represented in the male line the very ancient family of Lingon, of Radbrook, county Gloucester, and Sutton Court, county Hereford. His great-grandfather, Robert Lingon, on succeeding to Longner and the other estates of his maternal ancestors, assumed the surname of Burton.

Major Charles Hall, of Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, D.L., formerly 1st Life Guards, on the 15th inst., at 17, Lowndes-square. He was born in 1802, the son of Mr. John Hall, D.L., of Weston Colville, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Carter, and was brother to the late General John Hall, whom he succeeded in 1872. He married, 1832, Anne Towry, daughter of Mr. George Towry West, of Twickenham, Middlesex. His sister's son, Mr. William Henry Hall (formerly Bullock), of Sixmile Bottom, county Cambridge, succeeds Major Hall.

CATTLE SHOWS.

The thirty-second annual exhibition of fat cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, roots, poultry, and implements of husbandry, &c., at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, will be opened to-day (Saturday). The sum of £2700 will be awarded in prizes in the various departments. The cattle, though not quite so numerous as last year, in consequence of the classes for aged oxen being omitted, will, in point of merit, fully make up for the deficiency in numbers. Sheep are a fair show, and pigs are an increase upon last year. The entry of roots is the largest ever made. The poultry and pigeons entered number to 3062 pens. The Prince of Wales has entered cattle and sheep.

The Hull and East Riding Christmas Fat Stock Show was opened at Hull last Saturday. Although the entries were not quite so numerous as on the last occasion, the quality of the exhibits was better than in any previous year. The prizes were very substantial. The Queen was a first-prize taker for pigs, and the Prince of Wales took a second prize for sheep. The Corporation Plate, value £200, for the best beast in the show, was won by Mr. J. Reid, of Greystone. The same animal took a £100 prize as the best in classes 5 to 10, a silver cup value £10, and the first prize in a sweepstakes class. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., took first prize in the class of three-year-old shorthorns, and a £100 cup for the best beast in the first four classes. Lord Walsingham was very successful in sheep, taking for one pen two silver cups of the value of ten guineas each, and the first prize in class.

Lord Tredegar's Agricultural Show was held at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Tuesday and Wednesday. In every department there was a marked improvement, both in regard to entries and likewise as to the quality of the animals. The prize offered for the best male horned beast in the yard was won by Mr. Rogers' Hereford bull Grateful, and that for the best female by Mr. Stratton's shorthorn Mirthful.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week was an increase of both cattle and fresh meat, and a large decrease in sheep; the totals being:—1702 cattle, 470 sheep, 12,361 quarters of beef, 963 carcasses of mutton, and 592 pigs.

The opening meeting of the new session of the British Archaeological Association was held last week at their rooms, in Sackville-street. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew presided; and after Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., had read a short communication on the recent discovery of Roman remains at Winchester, illustrated by a coloured drawing of some of them, some interesting exhibitions were made.

With reference to our Illustration of the fire at Christiansand, in Norway, on the 18th ult., we are glad to learn from Mr. D. M. Crichton-Somerville, of Kingstown, who has written to us, that the destruction of houses and property in that town was not so great as was reported. The Cathedral, indeed, was destroyed; but only about twenty other houses, which were built of wood. The damage is estimated at £225,000, and that is covered by insurance.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HAMPSHIRE.—All the leading variations of the solution of a problem should be stated. Your proposed solution of No. 1917 (I. B. to Q. 7th) will not answer.

CAPTAIN T (Warwick-st.).—The diagram, we regret to say, is unintelligible; but in any case, or at any time, we are not likely to require problems "for next week's issue."

J. B. (Breteuil).—The author's solution of No. 1604 is 1. Q to Q 4th, K to Q 4th; 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), K mates; 3. Kt mates. It was announced at the date of publication, November, 1874, that the White Pawn at K B 4th in the diagram should be placed at A B 5th.

WALDENBURG (Bavaria).—The games referred to appeared in a Paris Journal, and the general reader does not care for tales twice told, unless they are exceptionally good. The problem shall be examined and reported on shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915 received from B O A Boys, C B Carlon, B C M S, Franklin Institute, G C Baxter, and Ch Pompe.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1916 received from Waldenburg, L. Chapelle (Malta), Maddaloni (Italy), J. Bumstead, Frank E. Purchas, G O Baxter, Emile Frau, Dr F St, John Player, W T R, H de Groot, M H Moorhouse, J W Waugh, and H Neuer (Heldelberg).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1917 received from H B. Waldenburg, James Retney (Reigate), Alfred W Hale, Louis Falcon (Antwerp), Otto Fulder, Ben Nevis, Elsie, N. Cator, H Blacklock, C. Firmingham, Helen Lee, W Warren, R Jessop, D W Kell, East Marden, Shadforth, Julia Short, A C, F R Jeffrey, C S Coxe, E Elsbury, R Ingersoll, T. Barrington, G Darragh, G Foshrooke, F E Purchas, J W W, Woglegpoll, R H Brooks, G O Baxter, Emile Frau, Dr F St, F. Heyner, T Greenbank, R Oswald, A. Kentish Man, G L Mayne, H Langford, S Farran, An Old Hand, B Dyke, H Brewster, C C E, D Templeton, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Glyn Grylls, E P. Vulliamy, Norman Rumbelow, Alpha, Ch Pompe, B B Duff, W Biddle, M H Moorhouse, James Dobson, Lulu, A L F Littleboy, Frank Littleboy, Z Ingold, H Neuer (Heldelberg), E L G, E Lenden, Smutch, O L Combe, and Cant.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF COUNT PONGRAC'S PROBLEM received from Waldenburg, F E Purchas, E L G, F R Jeffrey, G Foshrooke, G L Mayne, C Darragh, T Barrington, A Kentish Man, S Farran, Elsie, L Sharswood, and Norman Rumbelow.

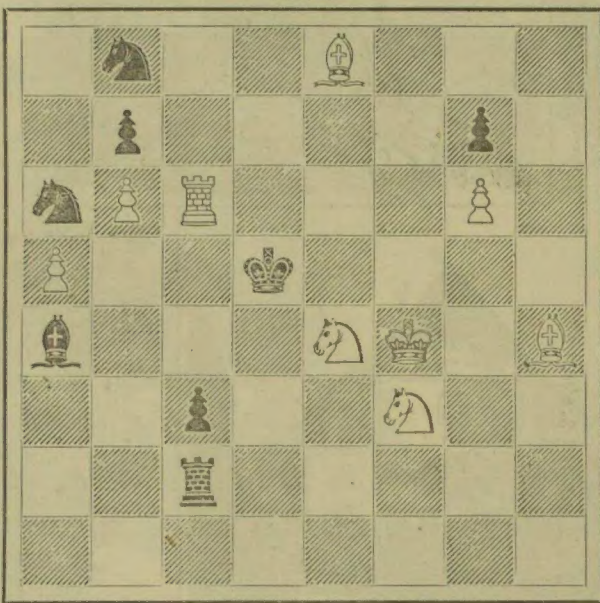
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1916.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to B 8th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1919.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Dr. W. J. Wilson, of Clay Cross, an old and valued contributor to this column. The deceased came to London, as we are informed, for the purpose of consulting an eminent physician on the state of his health, which, for some time past, has been a source of anxiety to his friends, and, during a temporary visit to Brighton, died there, very suddenly, on the 19th inst. Dr. Wilson was a player of considerable force, possessing a lively imagination as well as correct perception of position, and might have achieved the highest honours in the little world of chess had he chosen to prefer a small ambition to the duties of an arduous profession. His pleasant face and cheery greeting will be missed by London chessplayers as keenly as by the miners of Derbyshire, to the care of whose wants and ailments so many years of his useful life have been devoted. The game that follows, a fair specimen of his attacking style of play, was received from him a short time ago.

WHITE (Dr. W.) BLACK (Serjeant N.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th P takes Kt
6. Castles P takes P
7. B takes P (ch) K to K 2nd
8. R takes P Kt to K B 3rd
9. R takes Kt K takes R
10. B to K 5th (ch) K takes Q B
11. Q to R 5th (ch) K to B 5th
12. Q to B 5th (ch) K to K 6th
13. Q to B 2nd (ch) K takes P
14. Kt to B 3rd.
Mate.

The "Ghulim Kassam" attack in the "Muzio" is considered unsound, but Black's last move is not at all calculated to prove it so.

In the following little game, played very recently at Bath, Mr. E. THOROLD yields the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)
WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q 4th P to Kt 3rd
3. Q to R 5th (ch) P to Kt 3rd
4. Q takes B P Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 5th P to K 4th
6. Q to B 4th P to Q Kt 4th
7. Q to Q 3rd P to Q R 4th
8. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 3rd
9. Q to Q sq B takes B
Black has contrived, by the sacrifice of another Pawn, to drive the Queen home again, and to prevent White casting by the exchange of pieces.
10. K takes B Kt to Kt 4th
11. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
12. B to Kt 5th B to B 4th
13. P to Kt 3rd Castles
14. K to K 2nd Kt takes K P
WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. T.)
A capital stroke, and quite in Mr. Thorold's dashing style.
15. B takes Q R takes P (ch)
16. K to R 3rd
Apparently his best move; for if he plays the King to Kt square, then follows 16 R takes B, threatening 17 Kt to Kt 4th, and mate on the next move.
17. R to K B sq Kt to Kt 4th (ch)
18. K to Kt 4th Kt to K 5th
19. Kt to Q 2nd P to Kt 4th (ch)
20. K to R 3rd Kt to Kt 4th (ch)
21. K to R 4th R takes P (ch)
22. K takes Kt K to Kt 2nd
Threatening mate in two moves. All this is very finely played by Black.
23. Kt to K 4th B to K 6th (ch)
24. Kt to B 4th R to K B sq
25. P to K Kt 4th R takes Kt
26. P takes P
Black mates in two moves.

The winter season has set in, and has brought in its train the usual matches between the several metropolitan chess clubs. On the 10th inst. the Alexandra and East London Clubs met at Poplar, six on each side, and the play resulted in a victory for the latter with a score of 5½ to 3½. The Athenaeum and Greenwich Clubs, also represented by six members each, met on the 11th inst. at Moullet's Hotel, Newgate-street, when Greenwich won by 5 to 3; and on the 13th a match was played between Kentish Town and Bermondsey, eight a side, which resulted in a drawn battle, each team having won four games. At Hutton, a suburb of Liverpool, a match between five members of the Working Men's Chess Club and a second class team selected from the Young Men's Christian Association was played on the 17th inst., and was won by the latter. We desire to thank the honorary secretaries of the associations mentioned, Messrs. W. H. Coombes, Henry Banks, W. H. Barker, and J. C. Harvey, for reports of the proceedings of their respective clubs.

Mr. Blackburne's tour of the provincial chess clubs has been highly successful, not only from his point of view, but from the pleasure opposing him over the chess-board appears to have afforded our country cousins. In the first week of November he visited Luton and contested on several occasions a number of games, sans voir and simultaneously, without losing a solitary game; and at Manchester on the 12th inst. he played twenty-two games simultaneously, losing one, drawing three, and winning a half the others. The blindfold play of the following day against eight members of the Athenaeum Club resulted in Mr. Blackburne winning four games, losing one, and drawing two; one, in which he had a superior position, being left unfinished.

The annual match between the chessplayers of Manchester and Liverpool will be played at the rooms of the latter, the Palatine Hotel, on the 27th inst.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1876) of Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, late partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, has been proved by the executors, his two eldest sons, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith and Mr. Francis Nicholas Smith. The personal estate was sworn under £350,000. After giving certain specific and pecuniary legacies, the testator leaves to his wife an annuity of £2000 over and above the income derived from the marriage settlement funds. He gives suitable legacies to his three younger sons, Mr. Francis Nicholas Smith, Colonel Gerard Smith, and Mr. Charles R. Smith, and to his daughters, Mrs. Gascoigne and Mrs. Newman, and various small legacies to friends and servants. His eldest son, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, succeeds him in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, and takes his residuary estate. His second son, Mr. Francis Nicholas Smith, succeeds him in the country banks at Hull and Derby, in which he was a partner.

The will (dated March 20, 1879) of Mr. George Cochrane, late of Scarborough, Yorkshire, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by William Cochrane and Brodie Cochrane, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Cochrane, his plate, jewellery, furniture, effects, horses, carriages, and £500, and for life the annual income to be derived from the investment of £30,000; to his daughters, £10,000 each, but part of this is not to be payable until the death of his wife; and the residue of his property to his sons.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1879), with three codicils (two dated Aug. 24, and the other Aug. 26, 1880) of Miss Jessie Landseer, late of No. 6, Kensington Park-gardens, who died on Aug. 29 last at Folkestone, was proved on the 8th inst. by Arnold William White and Thomas Hyde Hills, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Church Missionary Society, £300 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £200 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100 each to the Royal Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi, the Royal Humane Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Drinking-Fountain and Trough Association, the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney, the Home for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, the Cripples' Home for Girls, Northumberland House, Marylebone-road, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, the Middlesex Hospital, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, the Artists' Fund, the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, and the Society of Lady Artists, Great Marlborough-street; £50 each to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs at Battersea, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, the Blind School, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the Westminster Hospital, the London Fever Hospital, the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the Clergy Provident Fund, the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Berners-street, and the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum; and there are numerous legacies to relatives and friends, including the gift of "the Otter Chair," with monogram "E. L." carved at back, formerly the property of her late brother, Sir Edwin Landseer, to Charles Lutyens. All the residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her sister, Mrs. Emma McKenzie.

The will (dated May 10, 1879) with a codicil (dated Jan. 16, 1880) of Mr. George Smith, late of Melmoth Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on Sept. 26 last at Coblenz, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Thomas Campbell, John Shaw, John Peake Knight, and Thomas Phillips, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator makes specific bequests of various stocks and shares to his wife and each of his children, and gives legacies to others. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hectorina Moncrieff Smith, his daughter, Mrs. Rose Emily Wilkinson Peacocke, and his sons, Ernest Tyler Smith and William Stanley Smith.

The will of Mr. Edmund Cundall, late of Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey-street, morocco and japan leather dresser and merchant, and of No. 7, St. John's-road, Brixton, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Mrs. Louisa Cundall, the widow, and Thomas John Cundall, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 absolutely; he also leaves to her all the residue of his real and personal estate, and he states that he relies on her, at her discretion, making due and proper provision for his children.

The will (dated April 22, 1880) of Mr. Henry Martin Blair, late of No. 11, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by Arthur Kindersley Blair, the son, and Edward Tompson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives £300 to Miss Annie Macpherson for the benefit of the Home of Industry, Spitalfields; and there are bequests to relatives and others. The residue he gives to his said son.

The will and codicil (both dated July 26, 1880) of Mr. Frederick Herbert Hemming, late of No. 104, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Henry Kimber, Nathaniel Geach Burch, and Harry Baird Hemming, the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths to the trustees of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, the two portraits, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of his late wife and himself.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON.
The Mystery in Palace Gardens. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. 3 vols.
CASSELL, PETER AND GALPIN.
The Magazine of Art. Illustrated. Familiar Friends. By Olive Patch. Illustrated.
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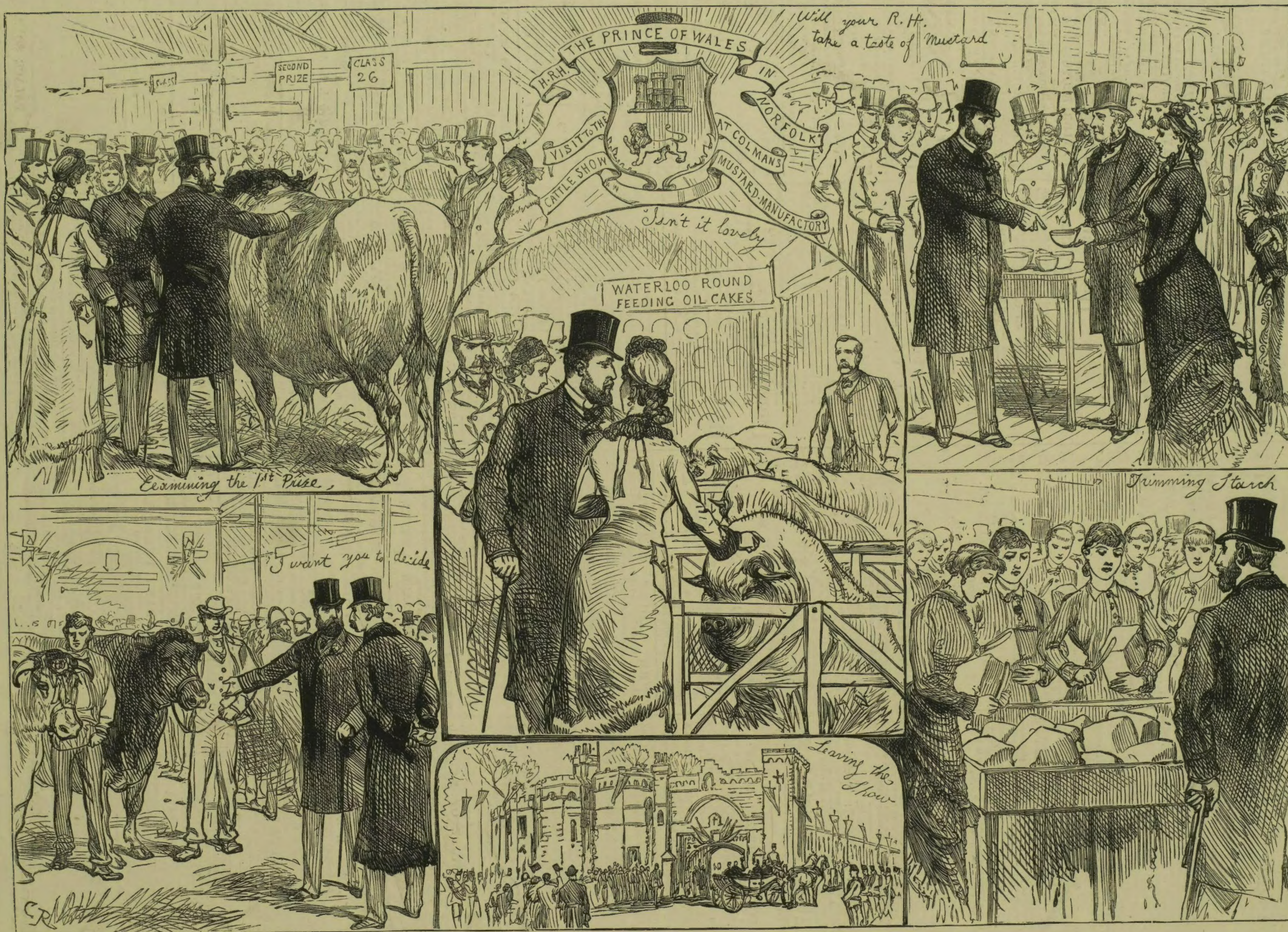
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